

2 JANUARY 1947

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Thursday, 2 January, 1947

- - -

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
FOR THE FAR EAST
Court House of the Tribunal
War Ministry Building
Tokyo, Japan

The Tribunal met, pursuant to adjournment,
at 0930.

- - -

Appearances:

For the Tribunal, same as before with the
exception of: HONORABLE JUSTICE D. JARANILLA, Member
from the Republic of the Philippines, HONORABLE JUSTICE
JU-AO MEI, Member from the Republic of China and LORD
PATRICK, Member from the United Kingdom of Great
Britain, not sitting.

For the Prosecution Section, same as before.

For the Defense Section, same as before.

The Accused:

All present except OKAWA, Shumei, who is
represented by his counsel.

- - -

(English to Japanese and Japanese
to English interpretation was made by the
Language Section, IMTFE.)

VAN NOOTEN

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1 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International
2 Military Tribunal for the Far East is now in session.

3 THE PRESIDENT: Captain Brooks.

4 - - -

5 JOHN CHARLES VAN NOOTEN, called
6 as a witness on behalf of the prosecution, re-
7 sumed the stand and testified as follows:

8 CROSS-EXAMINATION

9 BY MR. BROOKS (Continued):

10 Q Mr. Witness, we were discussing the inspections
11 of the camp by senior officers when we adjourned last
12 session. You had testified on direct examination that
13 the camp had been reasonably cleaned up for such in-
14 spections. Was there any extra food issued during the
15 time of inspection?

16 A On no occasion whilst there was an inspection
17 being made of the camp was there any additional food
18 issued.

19 Q Were there any other efforts that you have
20 not mentioned to show the camp in a better light?

21 A Other than an order that all prisoners should
22 be regimentally dressed or dressed as near to regi-
23 mental as possible, there were no such things made.

24 Q You mean by that they would be wearing
25 shirts and fully clothed as possible during this time

1 of inspection?

2 A Regimental dress consisted of -- of course,
3 provided the men had it in the camp -- shirts, shorts,
4 boots, long stockings, putties, and head dress.

5 Q Now, if there were some that did not have
6 such dress, what was done with them during the time of
7 inspection?

8 A They dressed as near to regimental as was
9 possible.

10 Q And stood the inspection along with the rest,
11 is that correct?

12 A That is correct, and usually in the back ranks.

13 Q Now, you testified as to a Red Cross ship that
14 was armed and carried patients and also members of the
15 fighting forces. What was the number of patients
16 aboard in relation to the members of fighting forces?

17 A The ship that I mentioned as having been
18 armed was the Rio de Janeiro Maru, for it was actually
19 an armed cruiser or auxiliary cruiser. That ship
20 carried quite a large number of patients; I won't be
21 prepared to state how many, I didn't endeavor to count
22 them.

23 Q The members of the fighting forces that were
24 aboard the ship -- they were Japanese, and of what
25 branch?

VAN NOOTEN

CROSS

1 A As I recall it, they were Marines.

2 Q Did you at any time see any ships marked
3 as prisoners of war ships?

4 A No.

5 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Blewett.

6 MR. BLEWETT: If the Court please:

7 CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)

8 BY MR. BLEWETT:

9 Q How large is this island; is it Ambon or
10 Amboina?

11 A The island is known by both names, Amboina
12 and Ambon. The island would be about thirty-two
13 miles long and, at the widest part, about sixteen
14 miles wide; and the center is taken up with a big bay
15 and an inland sea.

16 Q What were the circumstances and terms of
17 surrender?

18 A As I understand them, to lay down our arms
19 and hand over our force to the Japanese invasion force.

20 Q To whom did your force surrender, the Army or
21 the Navy?

22 A Our particular force, that is, the force on
23 the Ambon town side of the island, capitulated to the
24 Army.

25 Q Was there any question raised subsequent to

VAN NOOTEN

CROSS

1 the surrender as to the expediency of the surrender?

2 A Not to my knowledge.

3 Q Do you know what force the landing party
4 consisted of as contrasted with the number of troops
5 on the island, Allied troops?

6 A The Allied personnel on the island numbered
7 1194 Australians and approximately 2000 Dutch troops,
8 mostly native troops. I was informed that the Japan-
9 ese landing force was approximately one division of the
10 Army, and on the other side of the island, that is,
11 Laha side, it was carried out by special Marine landing
12 force.

13 Q Did you, certainly after the surrender or
14 any time subsequent thereto, have any knowledge as to
15 the situation on the Laha side?

16 A Nothing definite until about six months
17 later when two Australians who had taken to the hills
18 immediately following being injured in action -- they
19 became sick and handed themselves to the Japanese after
20 living in the hills sixteen months. These two
21 Australians could give us information as to the course
22 of action but nothing as to the ultimate fate of the
23 force because they had left and gone to the hills
24 prior to the final capitulation.

25 Q Did you know at any time of any movement on

VAN NOOTEN

CROSS

1 the part of the Allied troops that might have been
2 apprehended by the Japanese as they moved for freedom
3 or revolt?

4 A Up to the time of my recovery, the only
5 information I had of the Laha force was as I have
6 just related.

7 Q Did your force come in contact at any time
8 with HATAKEYAMA or any of the Japanese national
9 people on the island at that time?

10 A Towards the end of February, 1942 -- I think
11 the date was the 27th of February -- our force was
12 handed over in bulk to the Major, and we were gathered
13 by Marines and remained Navy prisoners for the full
14 period of the war. Some of those Navy personnel, and
15 particularly the administrative staff, were still in
16 office when we were handed over to the Japanese -- to
17 the Navy.

18 Q Was Commander HAYASHI in any position of
19 control with reference to the Tan Toey Camp?

20 A I did not have any direct contact with the
21 Japanese in the early stages of our camp, and thus
22 did not know the names of any of the Japanese excepting
23 those who were -- had local administrative jobs in
24 our camp headquarters. I would not have known his name
25 if he had been there.

VAN NOOTEN

CROSS

1 Q I think you mentioned the name of the cap-
2 tain of a garrison, but I assume that was much later
3 than the early part of '42; was it?

4 A I mentioned the name of Naval Captain Ando,
5 and I think he took over a few months later.

6 Q The person directly in charge of this camp,
7 I think you referred to him as "Camp Manager." What
8 is the meaning of that, Lieutenant?

9 A The man I referred to as "Camp Manager" was
10 IKEUCHI, who was actually an interpreter, but later
11 assumed far greater powers, and he, in his own termi-
12 nology, was "Camp Manager" or "Naval Commissioner."

13 Q Was he a civilian?

14 A He was a civilian attached to the Navy, wearing
15 uniform, carrying a sword, and he informed me that he
16 had the honorary rank of a major.

17 Q Were there any Allied planes coming over
18 the island in February, around the 18th, 1942?

19 A I saw about that time two Allied planes that
20 were PB4Y-4's.

21 Q Were there not quite a number of desertions
22 in the early days of the occupation, that is, subse-
23 quent to February on in for a few months?

24 A There were no desertions. You don't desert
25 from a prison camp. There were three official escape

VAN NOONTEN

CROSS

1 parties.

2 Q I think your correction is well taken,
3 Lieutenant, and I will accept that.

4 A Thank you.

5 Q Did you not at that time or later know of any
6 fear on the part of the Japanese that these escaped
7 prisoners of war might be able to convey to the Allies
8 the Japanese forces on the island?

9 A The Japanese tried to convey the impression
10 to us that no parties had been successful in getting
11 completely away from the island. They informed us
12 that all attempted escapees had been caught.

13 Q Is it true or not that shortly after the
14 surrender there were more Allied personnel on the
15 island than Japanese?

16 A I would say it was definitely not correct.
17 There were thousands of Japanese on the island.

18 Q Well, how about the comparison as regards
19 the first landing party of Japanese?

20 A I should think there were a few less than
21 the original landing party.
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VAN NOOTEN

CROSS

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1 Q Was there any guerrilla fighting after the
2 surrender?

3 A Not to my knowledge.

4 Q Now, between the 3rd and 12th of February,
5 1942, you were in the hands of the army, I believe
6 you said, Lieutenant. Is that right?

7 A I think the date I mentioned was the 27th
8 of February. We were in the hands of the army from
9 the 4th of February until, I think the date was the
10 27th, when we were handed over to the navy.

11 Q What was the nature of the treatment accord-
12 ed you by the army?

13 A The treatment in the early stages, whether
14 by army or navy, it was quite good.

15 Q After the surrender and while living in
16 your own barracks, what equipment were you allowed?

17 A We were allowed personal equipment and
18 clothing, but steel helmets were withdrawn and
19 respirators were withdrawn.

20 Q Am I right, Lieutenant, that this bomb
21 dump was built or erected in October 1942?

22 A In November 1942.

23 Q Between that date and February 15, 1943,
24 were there any American Allied planes, reconnaissance
25 planes, over the island?

VAN NOOTEN

CROSS

A Yes, quite regularly.

1 Q What was the physical appearance of the
2 POW camp?

3 A It would appear exactly the same as an
4 army barracks.

5 Q Was there any barbed wire entanglements
6 surrounding the camp?

7 A Yes, there was a barbed wire entanglement
8 around the perimeter of the camp.

9 Q Was it possible, in your opinion, in your
10 experience, that the conditions could have been
11 recognized or might be recognized as a POW intern-
12 ment camp?

13 A It was possible that it could be recognized
14 as having a barbed wire barrier around it, but on
15 the 26th of October 1942 a portion of the camp had
16 been moved -- a number of personnel, I mean. It is
17 also possible that Allied intelligence had noted
18 the movement of troops and thought that we had all
19 been moved.
20

21 Q The raids had been pretty heavy up before
22 the 15th of February of that year, had they not,
23 Lieutenant?

24 A There had been fairly consistent raids of
25 groups of planes up to squadron strength, all B-24s.

VAN NOOTEN

CROSS

1 Q Where were the Jap planes maintained as
2 respects your camp?

3 A Land planes were based at Laha, which is
4 about nine or ten miles across the bay from the
5 town of Ambon. Some land-based fighter planes were
6 at Liang airstrip, on the northern coast of the
7 island of Amboina, about fifteen miles from our
8 camp, and seaplanes were based at the Halong sea-
9 plane base, about three to four miles northeast of
10 our prison camp.

11 Q Was there any resistance by the Japanese to
12 this bombing of the 15th of February?

13 A If I remember correctly, about six or seven
14 Japanese fighters went up, but were not successful
15 in their operations against the Allied craft.

16 Q Was this fight in the vicinity of the camp?

17 A No, it was after the planes had dropped
18 their bombs.

19 Q Do you personally know of any message sent
20 by your camp to account for the lone Jap plane
21 you have described?

22 A Account for a lone Jap plane? I don't
23 recall having described any such incident.

24 THE PRESIDENT: Is that the plane he said
25 was taking photographs?

1 MR. BLEWETT: Yes, your Honor.

2 THE PRESIDENT: You were going to cross-
3 examine as to why he should know that?

4 MR. BLEWETT: Yes, sir.

5 THE WITNESS: This lone Japanese plane
6 that took photographs over our camp was based on
7 Halong, about, as I said, three to four miles from
8 our camp. Since we had complained and requested
9 for markings for our hospital and for our camp,
10 messages could be sent quite easily by telephone
11 to Halong, but I do not know of any such message.
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Q What type of plane was it, sir?

A It was a four-engine flying boat, the type that we used to term a Kawanishi.

Q Was it a fighter plane or a reconnaissance?

A It was a four-engine flying boat; it could be either reconnaissance or bomber.

Q Have you experience as a flier, Lieutenant?

A No.

Q Am I right in your testimony that you are in the artillery?

A No. I am an infantry officer.

Q Now, was it uncommon to see a lone plane, Japanese plane, above your camp?

A Flying over backwards and forwards over our camp, yes, it was most uncommon, because the planes used to go out a constant route and come in a constant route.

Q Could you tell from your position whether or not this plane actually was taking photographs?

A This plane flew over our camp at a constant height on a constant course, and when it had completed that run it returned and came in from the same direction, slightly over, and repeated this at least four times.

Q What was the usual method of ascertaining damage by the Japanese air force at the conclusion of

VAN NOOTEN

CROSS

the raid?

1 THE PRESIDENT: Had there been any raid up
2 till then?

3 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir, there had been raids
4 up to then, but the island is so small that you can
5 see from the land exactly what happens in an air raid
6 without having to take aerial photographs.

7 THE PRESIDENT: Why take photographs for
8 any purpose?

9 THE WITNESS: I should say only if they
10 required them for propaganda purposes, sir.

11 THE PRESIDENT: How long before the lone plane
12 came was the last raid?

13 THE WITNESS: Probably about four hours.
14 The camp was still smoking and burning.

15 Q Do you know personally whether or not any
16 photographs were ever used for propaganda purposes
17 with regard to this incident?

18 A No, I do not.

19 Q Lieutenant, were there any materials avail-
20 able for rebuilding which were refused to you?

21 A There was quite a lot of timber, sawn timber,
22 on the island, any amount of nails because we were using
23 them daily on construction work for the Japanese, and
24 there was also plenty of cement.
25

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1 Q Did you ask for this material and was it
2 actually refused?

3 A The reply was, when we asked for the material,
4 that building materials were very short and we would
5 have to conserve and make use of what we had.

6 Q I think you testified on Tuesday that
7 eventually most of the island was laid bare by raids,
8 by Allied raids. Is that right?

9 A Most of the island that was inhabited, yes.

10 Q Did the Japanese have clothes and boots avail-
11 able and suitable which they refused to supply to
12 your men?

13 A About a week after the war had ended, we
14 were inundated with Japanese clothing, footwear, head-
15 dress, of every description. This clothing had been
16 on the island for at least two years.

17 Q Was it the Japanese or Allied stores?

18 A It was all Japanese.

19 Q In what capacity were you engaged after the
20 Japanese surrender?

21 A Our own internment administration and essen-
22 tial camp duties.
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1 Q Was it in connection with your official
2 duties that you spoke to Colonel KATSUDA?

3 A Yes. My conversation with Colonel KATSUDA
4 and Colonel SHIROZU were official.

5 Q I think you testified on Tuesday that you
6 did not personally make this trip on the long carry,
7 am I right?

8 A That is right.

9 Q Did you know Private John L. S-e-a-r-a-n-t?

10 A Yes, Private Searant.

11 MR. BLEWETT: If your Honor please, docu-
12 ment No. 5301 is on the list to be presented. May
13 I read a portion of it to the witness?

14 THE PRESIDENT: Yes, certainly.

15 Q I shall read from the botton of Page 1 of
16 document 5301.

17 THE PRESIDENT: Are the prosecution tender-
18 ing that part?

19 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNAME: Yes.

20 MR. BLEWETT: It is marked, sir. I am not
21 sure, but it is referred to in the synopsis.

22 Q (Continuing): "I was put on the long carry
23 thirteen times during 1944. The last occasion was
24 just before Christmas. The distance of the long carry
25 was about eight miles over very rough, rugged country

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13 I read a portion of it to the witness?

14 THE PRESIDENT: Yes, certainly.

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16 document 5301.

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18 ing that part?

19 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: Yes.

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21 sure, but it is referred to in the synopsis.

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23 thirteen times during 1944. The last occasion was
24 just before Christmas. The distance of the long carry
25 was about eight miles over very rough, rugged country

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1 made up of broken coral with gullies and steep hills.
2 We had to go on all fours sometimes to crawl up the
3 hills. It took us about five hours to complete the
4 journey with a load. I carried bags of cement and
5 150-pound bombs. The bags of cement weighed 94
6 pounds. Two men were detailed for each bag. When
7 one could carry it no further, the other took over.
8 The Japanese guards did not actually bash us, but
9 made us hurry along. Sometimes we had good guards
10 who would give us a fair go; but, on one occasion,
11 we were guarded by some Koreans who kept us moving
12 all the time."

13 I ask you, Lieutenant, if that is a fair
14 description of the work on the long carry?

15 A That is one private soldier's personal
16 experiences and would probably be very accurate from
17 his point of view. My reports came from non-commis-
18 sioned officers who were expressly detailed to bring
19 back accurate information on the task.

20 MR. BLEWETT: That is all. Thank you.
21 That is all, your Honor.

22 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Levin.

23 MR. LEVIN: Mr. President.

24 CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)

25 BY MR. LEVIN:

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1 Q Lieutenant, did you have any special training
2 or qualifications to enable you to determine with
3 the naked eye what particular planes did during
4 certain flights?

5 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Levin, seeing that
6 the only suggestion is that the plane was taking
7 photographs for propaganda purposes, it will not
8 help us. That could never be an offence.

9 MR. LEVIN: That is satisfactory, Mr.
10 President.

11 Q You testified that the guard kicked one
12 of the men while on the ground. Was that a sporadic
13 incident or a general practice?

14 A Especially over the last eighteen months,
15 kickings, punchings, and bashings were daily occur-
16 rences.

17 Q When you speak of daily occurrences, do
18 you mean one or two each day or more than that?

19 A At least one or two each day, sometimes
20 many more.

21 Q Do you know whether there was any reason
22 why the pregnant woman that you testified about was
23 punched?

24 A No. She bowed correctly to the sentry and
25 appeared to carry out all regulations.

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1 Q That, of course, was the act of the sentry
2 or guard?

3 A That was the act of an NCO sentry who
4 was on duty at the guardhouse which was the senior
5 post of the sentries around the camp.

6 THE PRESIDENT: You say that woman was
7 kicked in the stomach?

8 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir, kicked in the
9 stomach.

10 THE PRESIDENT: Was the incident reported
11 to the Camp Commandant?

12 THE WITNESS: I think it was reported to
13 the Camp Manager, sir.

14 THE PRESIDENT: Was any action taken?

15 THE WITNESS: Not that I know of, sir.

16 Q Had other women been treated in that manner
17 that you know of?

18 A Some native women had been slapped and
19 beaten, but it was the first occasion on which I
20 had seen a pregnant woman brutally assaulted.

21 Q Now, you speak of the American airmen that
22 had been taken away under suspicious circumstances.
23 Did you see them taken away yourself?

24 A Yes, I watched the whole incident.

25 Q Was this in the daytime or the nighttime?

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1 A In the daytime.

2 Q Did you know Private Verdun Clive Ball?

3 A Yes.

4 MR. LEVIN: Mr. President, I desire to
5 refer to one sentence in document No. 5302 which
6 was not offered in evidence. That is the third
7 sentence -- rather the last sentence in the third
8 paragraph of the document.

9 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: Mr. President,
10 the prosecution proposed to tender that document
11 in evidence.

12 THE PRESIDENT: But Mr. Levin may cross-
13 examine on it.

14 Q This refers to the bashing of Dutch
15 personnel from the camp. The last sentence of the
16 third paragraph reads as follows:

17 "The guards who did the bashing were not
18 local guards and were taken away later."

19 Do you know whether or not they were taken
20 away because of the mistreatment of the Dutch
21 personnel?

22 A On both of the mass beatings, marines, who
23 we used to refer to as expert bashers, were brought
24 out to carry out the beatings.

25 Q You speak of the quartermaster supplies,

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1 that is, that the quartermaster had informed you
2 that the Japanese had sufficient supplies for a
3 year and a half for three thousand to ten thousand
4 people. There seems to be such a great variation
5 that I am wondering if there is any explanation of
6 that statement.

7 A From my observations it appeared that
8 Ambon was used as a resting place for the front-
9 line troops as well as garrison forces.

10 THE PRESIDENT: We will recess for fifteen
11 minutes.

12 (Whereupon, at 1045, a recess was
13 taken until 1100, after which the proceedings
14 were resumed as follows:)
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1 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International
2 Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.

3 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Levin.

4 BY MR. LEVIN (Continuing):

5 Q Lieutenant, during the last two years of
6 your imprisonment was it difficult for the Japanese
7 to obtain supplies at Ambon?

8 A To obtain additional supplies from outside
9 of the island or the island group, yes.

10 Q Were you in a position to judge and determine
11 the health of the Japanese?

12 A I was in a position to observe the health
13 of the Japanese.

14 Q And it is on that basis that you offered
15 your testimony?

16 A I don't recall having offered my testimony.

17 Q Perhaps I wasn't clear. I believe you testi-
18 fied that the health of the Japanese was uniformly
19 good.

20 A According to my observations, the health
21 of the Japanese was good.

22 Q You made some reference in the early part
23 of your testimony to a headquarter's order. Do you
24 know what headquarters the order came from?

25 A It is most likely that it was Naval Island

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1 Headquarters but it is possible that it was from the
2 Macassar Headquarters which was South Seas Fleet
3 Headquarters.

4 Q Then you don't know exactly from what --
5 actually from what headquarters the order came from?

6 A No. The statement was made to me by IKIUCHI
7 to the effect that "headquarters ordered, so you will
8 do as you are told."

9 Q What is your age, lieutenant?

10 A Twenty-eight.

11 MR. LEVIN: That is all.

12 THE PRESIDENT: Counsellor SHIMANOUCI.

13 CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)

14 BY MR. SHIMANOUCI:

15 Q You testified on Tuesday that the food
16 rations of the prisoners became worse after July,
17 1943, and their rice ration was reduced to less than
18 ten ounces per man per day. Was not the food ration
19 of prisoners seventeen ounces per day until August,
20 1944?

21 THE MONITOR: Per day per man.

22 A No. The food ration for prisoners was
23 seventeen ounces per day per man until about July,
24 1943.

25 Q Do you know Major George Westley?

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CROSS

1 A Yes. Major Westley was senior Australian
2 officer in our prison camp.

3 Q If Major Westley says that the prisoners'
4 food ration was seventeen ounces per man per day
5 until August, 1944, what recollection do you have on
6 this point?

7 A I say that the food ration until July, 1943,
8 was seventeen ounces per day per man and it was later
9 decreased, or it was from that date decreased firstly
10 to ten ounces, then to eight ounces, then to six
11 ounces, and around August or September, 1944, it was
12 reduced to four ounces per day per man.

13 MR. SHIMANOCHI: Your Honor, I call the
14 Court's attention to Court exhibit 1820A, the fourth
15 paragraph. In this paragraph Major Westley testified
16 that until August, 1944, the rice ration for prisoners
17 was seventeen ounces per man per day.

18 Q Do you know, Mr. Witness, whether the ration
19 for Japanese troops was also reduced beginning from
20 the end of 1944?

21 A Yes. I testified earlier in my evidence
22 that the Japanese ration had been reduced to about
23 fifteen or seventeen ounces per day per man as from
24 approximately the end of 1944.

25 Q On Tuesday you testified that after the

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CROSS

1 prisoner of war camp at Tan Toey was bombed the
2 facilities at the Bethany Church for internees were
3 very bad. How many days were you in this church?

4 A I was never in the church at the Bethany
5 Church. I mentioned that the Dutch women and children
6 had been transferred from Tan Toey prison compound
7 and were quartered at Bethany Church.

8 Q Then how do you know of conditions in that
9 church at that time?

10 A I personally went past the church in a
11 motor truck and observed it and I have since had
12 contact with a Dutch woman who made that report to me.

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9 church at that time?

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11 motor truck and observed it and I have since had
12 contact with a Dutch woman who made that report to me.

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1 Q You also testified that after the large
2 scale air raid on the city of Ambon in August 1944,
3 when the new camp for prisoners of war was built
4 facilities there were also very bad. What was the
5 extent of the damage suffered by the city of Ambon
6 in this raid?

7 A The city of Ambon was practically completely
8 destroyed.

9 Q Did the citizens of Ambon rebuild their
10 houses after this air raid?

11 A Yes. They rebuilt not the same type of
12 house, but temporary living quarters.

13 Q How were the facilities of the new camp
14 built by the prisoners as compared with the new
15 homes built by the citizens?

16 A The camp as rebuilt by the prisoners had to
17 be done with the materials which we were able to sal-
18 vage. The citizens of Ambon were able to collect from
19 a far greater area than we were because they were free.
20 We were prisoners.

21 Q You say that the city of Ambon was completely
22 destroyed. Do you know the number of houses in the
23 city previous to the air raid?

24 A The town of Ambon would have originally quar-
25 tered approximately ten thousand people.

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1 Q Then can you say that there was a great
2 shortage of building materials after the air raid?

3 A There was a great shortage of building mater-
4 ials. But it was not necessary to give sufficient
5 or greater quantities of materials to the natives,
6 because the majority of them had two homes; one in
7 the town and one in the hills, and the greater number
8 of natives evacuated their town and lived in their more
9 sheltered homes in the hills.

10 Q You have testified that medicines and medical
11 instruments were very scarce, were insufficient. When
12 the prisoner of war camp was hit in the air raid of
13 February 1943 was the attached hospital also destroyed?

14 A Yes, the hospital building was completely
15 destroyed, and the destruction was completed by fire.

16 Q Then, were the medical instruments and medi-
17 cines, and so forth, in the hospital at the time also
18 completely lost?

19 A Excepting for the instruments which we were
20 able to salvage, and those that were not completely
21 destroyed, or were of such a nature that the fire did
22 not completely destroy them. We lost a great number.

23 Q You testified that after the destruction of
24 the prisoner of war camp at Tan Toey Allied aircraft
25 regularly came over the island on bombing missions

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1 until the island was laid bare. Could you say that the
2 civilian hospitals in the area, as well as drug stores,
3 were also burned in these raids?

4 A The civilian hospital, the Japanese hospital,
5 and the Japanese controlled Indonesian hospital were
6 completely undamaged as a result of all raids.

7 Q Were there many patients in these hospitals?

8 A From my observations these hospitals had
9 quite a number of patients in each.

10 Q Did any Japanese supply ships reach Ambon
11 after the air raid on Tan Tcey?

12 A After the air raid of 28 August '44 no Japan-
13 ese supply ship of any size reached Ambon; only small
14 wooden craft up to about two hundred tons.

15 Q Do you know whether or not Japanese shipping
16 was destroyed as a result of the activities of American
17 planes and submarines?

18 A I have no firsthand knowledge on that fact, but
19 I believe that the Japanese shipping found it very dif-
20 ficult to break the blockade of that area.

21 Q You testified that on a night in November 1942
22 several Australians were taken outside the camp area and
23 beaten. Why had these Australians gone outside the
24 camp area?
25

THE WITNESS: Is that why or when?

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1 THE INTERPRETER: Why.

2 A They had gone outside the camp area in efforts
3 to obtain additional rations, fresh fruit and comforts.

4 Q Did they go outside this area with the
5 permission of the Japanese?

6 A No, it was done surreptitiously.

7 Q Did they break out of this camp?

8 THE PRESIDENT: I have heard enough about
9 that. They went out surreptitiously. That is the last
10 thing you heard.

11 Q Have you ever seen Japanese soldiers kicking
12 and beating Japanese soldiers, their own men?

13 A Yes.

14 Q Have you ever heard of this?

15 A I have both heard of it and seen it.

16 Q Was it a frequent occurrence?

17 A Fairly frequent, yes.

18 Q What was the reasons for these Japanese sol-
19 diers hitting their own men?

20 A Presumably for normal service, for Army of-
21 fenses. They were hit as a form of summary punishment.

22 MR. SHIMANOCHI: That concludes my cross-
23 examination. Thank you. There will be no more--
24 that concludes the cross-examination on the part of
25 the defense.

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1 THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Mornane.

2 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: With the permission
3 of the Tribunal, I propose to ask the witness a few
4 questions arising out of the cross-examination.

5 REDIRECT EXAMINATION.

6 BY LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE:

7 Q What particular opportunity did you have for
8 observing the ration received by Australian prisoners?

9 A On every occasion that rations were delivered
10 to our prison camp I was personally on the receiving
11 end, and I also observed daily the ration as delivered
12 to the individual prisoners.

13 THE PRESIDENT: Did Major Westley have that
14 opportunity?

15 THE WITNESS: Not always, sir.

16 BY LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE:

17 Q Did the medical officer tell you of what the
18 injections given for these experimental groups con-
19 sisted of?

20 A The medical officer told me on frequent oc-
21 casions that he did not believe the substance of the
22 injections was genuine. He told me on many occasions
23 that we would have to make more strenuous efforts to
24 get these injections stopped, as, in his opinion, they
25 were accelerating and hastening the death of the men

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REDIRECT.

1 who were receiving them.

2 LIEUT COLONEL MORNANE: We have no further
3 questions to put to this witness, if the Tribunal
4 please.

5 THE PRESIDENT: Well, he is released on the
6 usual terms.

7 (Whereupon, the witness was excused.
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1 LIEUT. COLONEL MARNANE: Just before this
2 witness was called I had put in evidence evidentiary
3 document No. 5418 which received exhibit No. 1820-A.
4 This document deals with the life of the Ambon
5 Prison Camp, and, unless the Tribunal wishes me to
6 read any of the paragraphs, I do not propose to do so.

7 THE PRESIDENT: No we do not want you to
8 read those affidavits.

9 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: If the Tribunal
10 pleases.

11 Prosecution document No. 5417 is the affidavit
12 of former Major Ian Farquhar Macrae of 2/21 Australian
13 Infantry Battalion. I tender the document for
14 identification and excerpts therefrom in evidence.

15 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

16 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document
17 No. 5417 will receive exhibit No. 1821 for identifica-
18 tion only. The excerpt therefrom will receive exhibit
19 No. 1821-A.

20 (Whereupon, the document above
21 referred to was marked prosecution's ex-
22 hibit No. 1821 for identification; the
23 excerpt therefrom being marked prosecution's
24 exhibit No. 1821-A and received in evidence.)

25 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: Prosecution document

1 No. 5302 is the affidavit of Private Verdun Clive
2 Ball of 8th Division, Australian Army Service Corps.
3 I tender it for identification and marked excerpts
4 thereof in evidence.

5 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

6 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document
7 No. 5302 will receive exhibit No. 1822. The excerpt
8 therefrom exhibit No. 1822-A.

9 (Whereupon, the document above
10 referred to was marked prosecution's ex-
11 hibit No. 1822 for identification; the
12 excerpt therefrom being marked prosecution's
13 exhibit No. 1822-A and received in evidence.)

14 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The affiant describes
15 the beating and torture of deponent and 22 other
16 Australians because they had gone outside the camp
17 limits. As a result deponent lost the use of his
18 legs for three or four months.

19 Prosecution document No. 5301 is the affidavit
20 of Private John Leslie Searant of 8th Division
21 A.A.S.C. I tender the document for identification
22 and the excerpt in evidence.

23 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

24 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document
25 No. 5301 will receive exhibit No. 1823 for identification

1 only, and the excerpts therefrom exhibit No. 1823-A.

2 (Whereupon, the document above
3 referred to was marked prosecution's ex-
4 hibit No. 1823 for identification; the
5 excerpt therefrom being marked prosecu-
6 tion's exhibit No. 1823-A and received
7 in evidence.)

8 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: Prosecution document
9 No. 5306 is an official report of the Netherlands
10 Forces Intelligence Service. I tender the document
11 for identification and the marked excerpt in evidence.
12

13 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

14 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document
15 No. 5306 will receive exhibit No. 1824 for identifica-
16 tion only. The excerpt therefrom will be exhibit
17 No. 1824-A.

18 (Whereupon, the document above
19 referred to was marked prosecution's ex-
20 hibit No. 1824 for identification; the
21 excerpt therefrom being marked prosecu-
22 tion's exhibit No. 1824-A and received
23 in evidence.)

24 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I will read the
25 excerpt which appears on the last page of the docu-
ment:

1 only, and the excerpts therefrom exhibit No. 1823-A.

2 (Whereupon, the document above
3 referred to was marked prosecution's ex-
4 hibit No. 1823 for identification; the
5 excerpt therefrom being marked prosecu-
6 tion's exhibit No. 1823-A and received
7 in evidence.)

8 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: Prosecution document
9 No. 5306 is an official report of the Netherlands
10 Forces Intelligence Service. I tender the document
11 for identification and the marked excerpt in evidence.
12

13 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

14 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document
15 No. 5306 will receive exhibit No. 1824 for identifica-
16 tion only. The excerpt therefrom will be exhibit
17 No. 1824-A.

18 (Whereupon, the document above
19 referred to was marked prosecution's ex-
20 hibit No. 1824 for identification; the
21 excerpt therefrom being marked prosecu-
22 tion's exhibit No. 1824-A and received
23 in evidence.)

24 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I will read the
25 excerpt which appears on the last page of the docu-
ment:

1 "I, P. Boediman, of Sangirese race, rank
2 of fusillier, No. 32878, while I was at Ambon quartered
3 at the former Dutch artillery barracks at Kempoeng
4 Benteng and while I was working in the Heiho (Labour
5 Corps) in July 1943 saw 5 Australian PW, 15 Ambonese
6 male civilians and 4 Ambonese (female) women all
7 with hands tied and they passed in front of the
8 barracks aforesaid escorted by a number of Japs carrying
9 shovels and swords. Those with their hands tied afore-
10 said were taken behind the barracks abovementioned.
11 I did not see what happened to these people but
12 before long the Japs who had escorted them came back
13 with the shovels and swords but without the people
14 aforesaid. I think and really believe that all those
15 persons who had their hands tied were killed by
16 beheading by the Japs mentioned because they had given
17 food and other things to the Australian PWs."

18 Prosecution document No. 5297 is an affidavit
19 made by Flying Officer Denis Brian Mason of the
20 Royal Air Force. I tender the original for identifica-
21 tion and the marked excerpts in evidence.

22 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

23 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document
24 No. 5297 will receive exhibit No. 1825 for identifica-
25 tion only. The excerpt therefrom, bearing the same

1 document number will receive exhibit No. 1825-A.

2 (Whereupon, the document above
3 referred to was marked prosecution's ex-
4 hibit No. 1825 for identification; the
5 excerpt therefrom being marked prosecution's
6 exhibit No. 1825-A and received in evidence.)

7 LIEUT. COLONEL HORNANE: The affiant and
8 a party of 2050 prisoners of war landed at Haroekoe
9 Island on 5th May, 1943. Upon arrival the camp was only
10 partly built and did not provide adequate shelter.
11 At this camp prisoners were starved and beaten. Al-
12 though most of them were sick they were compelled to
13 work ten hours a day, mainly on the construction of
14 an aerodrome. Clothing and boots were not supplied
15 to prisoners. Large numbers suffered from beriberi,
16 malaria and dysentery. Hospital patients were starved
17 and had to supplement their diet with rats, mice,
18 dogs, cats and snails. No medical supplies were
19 provided. Open trench latrines only were permitted
20 for the first twelve months and this resulted in
21 spread of dysentery. Over 15 months 386 died from
22 sickness and starvation.

23 Prosecution document No. 5298, is an affidavit
24 made by Flying Officer Denis Brian Mason of the
25 Royal Air Force. I tender this document for

1 identification and marked excerpts in evidence.

2 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

3 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document
4 No. 5298 will receive exhibit No. 1826 for identifica-
5 tion only. The excerpt therefrom will be given
6 exhibit No. 1826-A.

7 (Whereupon, the document above
8 referred to was marked prosecution's ex-
9 hibit No. 1826 for identification; the
10 excerpt therefrom being marked prosecution's
11 exhibit No. 1826-A and received in evidence.)

12 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: This is a short
13 affidavit and I propose to read marked excerpts from
14 "When I arrive at Lahat Camp" down to "constructing
15 A.R.P. trenches for the Japanese."

16 "When I arrived at Hahat Camp from Amboina
17 town on 18 August 1944 I found that there was no
18 accommodation for my party as the camp was already
19 very badly overcrowded. The Japs took us to some huts
20 on the outskirts of the camp that had been occupied
21 by a Javanese Labour Battalion from Java.

22 "Part of the huts were still occupied by the
23 remainder of the Battalion i.e. their rotting corpses.
24 We had to dispose of these corpses and extend the
25 existing accommodation to make room for the incoming

1 identification and marked excerpts in evidence.

2 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

3 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document
4 No. 5298 will receive exhibit No. 1826 for identifica-
5 tion only. The excerpt therefrom will be given
6 exhibit No. 1826-A.

7 (Whereupon, the document above
8 referred to was marked prosecution's ex-
9 hibit No. 1826 for identification; the
10 excerpt therefrom being marked prosecution's
11 exhibit No. 1826-A and received in evidence.)

12 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: This is a short
13 affidavit and I propose to read marked excerpts from
14 "When I arrive at Lahat Camp" down to "constructing
15 A.R.P. trenches for the Japanese."

16 "When I arrived at Hahat Camp from Amboina
17 town on 18 August 1944 I found that there was no
18 accommodation for my party as the camp was already
19 very badly overcrowded. The Japs took us to some huts
20 on the outskirts of the camp that had been occupied
21 by a Javanese Labour Battalion from Java.

22 "Part of the huts were still occupied by the
23 remainder of the Battalion i.e. their rotting corpses.
24 We had to dispose of these corpses and extend the
25 existing accommodation to make room for the incoming

1 party of British and Dutch PWs.

2 "This new part of the camp was now joined
3 to the existing one.

4 * * *

5 "Accommodation was shockingly overcrowded,
6 each PW of which there were about four thousand,
7 was lucky to have 12 sq. ft. per man. My party had
8 to lie on the earth floor.

9 "Water was reasonable, being obtained from
10 a spring.

11 "Food was very bad, consisting of never more
12 than 150 grammes of rice a day and nothing else.

13 "Sickness and deaths among the PWs still
14 continued at an alarming rate.

15 "Working parties still continued principally
16 loading ships.

17 "No clothing, boots or bedding etc. was issued
18 to us.

19 "No recreation or Church services were allowed.
20 Nor were any letters or Red Cross parcels ever received
21 by us while we were there.

22 "Medical supplies were almost unobtainable.
23 The only medical supplies we had, were those scrounged
24 by the PWs from the Jap stores whilst loading the
25 ships.

1 "Even the British OC camp and all the PW
2 Officers, including the very sick had to work construct-
3 ing ARP trenches for the Japanese.

4 "With regard to personalities there was a
5 particularly brutal and cruel Korean named KAMINOKA
6 who was employed in the PW cookhouse. Previously I
7 had been badly beaten by the man at Liang Camp. He
8 used to take a special delight in maltreating British
9 Officers. I remember two PW Officers in particular,
10 whom he almost killed in this camp. They were F/O
11 Meathrel and F/O J. Reece, now both dead."

12 Prosecution document No. 5299 is an affidavit
13 by Leading Aircraftsman Henry Kitteringham of Royal
14 Air Force. I tender this document for identification
15 and marked excerpts in evidence.

16 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

17 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document
18 No. 5299 will receive exhibit No. 1827 for identifica-
19 tion only. The marked excerpt therefrom exhibit No.
20 1827-A.

21 (Whereupon, the document above
22 referred to was marked prosecution's ex-
23 hibit No. 1827 for identification; the
24 excerpt therefrom being marked prosecution's
25 exhibit No. 1827-A and received in evidence.)

1 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The affiant states
2 that 1000 prisoners of war went to Liang on Ambon
3 Island in May, 1943. Accommodation was bad consisting
4 for the most part of leaky tents. Food was totally
5 inadequate. Prisoners were engaged on the construction
6 of an aerodrome. Work was very heavy and the guards
7 inflicted brutal beating on the prisoners. Medical
8 supplies were insufficient. One man, Champion, was
9 murdered. In October, 1944, a draft of 600 were sent
10 by sea back to Java. Prisoners were overcrowded.
11 Only a third of a pint of drinking water was provided
12 for each man daily. 28 died on the voyage.
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1 Prosecution document No. 5300 is an extract
2 from the War Diary of 2/5 Aust. Gen. Hosp. of 12 Sep-
3 tember 1945. I tender the document for identification
4 and the marked excerpts in evidence.

5 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

6 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document
7 No. 5300 will receive exhibit No. 1828 for identifi-
8 cation only; and the excerpts therefrom exhibit
9 No. 1828-A.

10 (Whereupon, the document above re-
11 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
12 No. 1828 for identification; and the excerpts
13 therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit
14 No. 1828-A and received in evidence.)

15 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I will read the
16 entry: "MOROTAI. 12 September. Sixty four Austr-
17 lian and Dutch Recovered Prisoners of War were re-
18 ceived from Amboina. Included in this number were
19 38 stretcher cases. The patients were in a very weak
20 and emaciated condition and were all suffering from
21 malnutrition, a number being severely ill. One patient
22 died early in the morning of 13.9.45. Bed state at
23 midnight 1020 equipped, 572 occupied 448 vacant."

24 Prosecution document No. 5399 is a report on
25 recovered prisoners of war by Officer in Charge,

1 Medical Division, 2/5 Aust. Gen. Hosp. I tender the
2 document for identification and the marked excerpts
3 in evidence.

4 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

5 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document
6 No. 5399 will receive exhibit No. 1829 for identifi-
7 cation only, and the excerpts therefrom exhibit
8 No. 1829-A.

9 (Whereupon, the document above re-
10 ferred to was marked prosecution's document
11 No. 1829 for identification; and the excerpts
12 therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit
13 No. 1829-A and received in evidence.)

14 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I will read the
15 first three paragraphs:

16 "REPORT ON RECOVERED P.Ws. Ex AMBOINA, dated
17 14 September 1945.

18 "The outstanding impressions of these 65 men
19 over the first 48 hours observation are as follows:

20 "15 men were extremely emaciated, hollow-eyed,
21 pallid, had swollen abdomens and ankles and extensive
22 ulceration in inferior extremities. This group was
23 strongly reminiscent of Belsen and one, shockingly
24 wasted, died without regaining full consciousness.
25 Four others of this group are giving concern and are

1 not out of danger.

2 "A large group of about 45 were a fairly
3 homogeneous collection exhibiting various stages of
4 malnutrition, beri-beri, tropical ulcers and anaemia.
5 Some of this group had been able to bear their weight
6 and walk with assistance in the prison camp and on the
7 naval vessels which brought them to Morotai.

8 "The remainder, some 6 to 8, were in quite
9 good condition apart from obvious loss of weight."

10 Prosecution document No. 5303 is an affidavit
11 made by 1st. Lieutenant Paul Alfred Stansbury of the
12 U. S. Army Air Force. I put the document in for iden-
13 tification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

14 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

15 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
16 No. 5303 will receive exhibit No. 1830 for identifi-
17 cation only, and the excerpts therefrom exhibit No.
18 1830-A.

19 (Whereupon, the document above re-
20 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1830
21 for identification; and the excerpts therefrom
22 were marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1830-A
23 and received in evidence.)

24 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The affiant was a
25 bombardier on a B24 which crashed over Kai Islands on

1 21 September 1943. It was in three feet of water on
2 a coral reef. The crew had sustained serious injuries
3 in the crash and the navigator was pinned down on the
4 flight deck. A Japanese boat came out. The airmen
5 with the exception of the navigator were taken prisoners.
6 The Japanese refused to do anything for the navigator
7 but left him there to die. The rest of the airmen were
8 taken to Ambon. They were placed in mosquito infested
9 cells without blankets, bedding or mosquito nets. No
10 sunlight could penetrate the cells and there was no
11 ventilation. They were starved on weevily rice. No
12 medical attention was given them. For 68 days they
13 were interrogated to the accompaniment of beatings
14 almost daily. Later the deponent and the co-pilot
15 were shipped to Japan. They were frequently beaten by
16 the guards. They both became paralyzed with beri-beri
17 but received no treatment for this during the 60 days
18 sea voyage. The deponent remained paralyzed for nine
19 months and the co-pilot for 20 months.

21 Prosecution document No. 5223 is a sworn
22 interrogation of Warrant Officer Kiyosato YOSHIZAKI,
23 of Japanese Navy. I tender it for identification and
24 the marked excerpts in evidence.

25 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document

1 No. 5233 will receive exhibit No. 1831 for identifi-
2 cation only, and the excerpts therefrom exhibit
3 No. 1831-A.

4 (Whereupon, the document above re-
5 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
6 No. 1831 for identification; and the excerpts
7 therefrom exhibit No. 1831-A and received in
8 evidence.)

9 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: On the 20th August
10 1944, the deponent took part in the beheading of three
11 American airmen at Sarara Prisoner of War Camp. This
12 was done on orders of superior officers. The district
13 had been bombed by American planes on the previous day.

14 This completes the evidence in relation to the
15 Ambon section of this phase, if the Tribunal please.

16 THE PRESIDENT: We will recess now until half
17 past one.

18 (Whereupon, at 1200, a recess was taken.
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AFTERNOON SESSION

1
2 The Tribunal met, pursuant to recess, at
3 1330, the HON. BERNARD VICTOR A. ROLING, Member from
4 the Kingdom of the Netherlands, not sitting.
5

6 - - -

7 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International
8 Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.

9 THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Mornane.

10 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: My next document
11 is evidentiary document No. 5442, a synopsis of
12 treatment of prisoners of war in New Guinea. I
13 tender this document in evidence.

14 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

15 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
16 No. 5442 will receive exhibit No. 1832 for identifi-
17 cation only, and the excerpt therefrom will receive
18 exhibit No. 1832A.

19 (Whereupon, the document above re-
20 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
21 No. 1832 for identification; and the ex-
22 cerpt therefrom was marked prosecution's
23 exhibit No. 1832A and received in evidence.)

24 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: Prosecution docu-
25 ment No. 5379 is an affidavit of Major Charles Henry

1 Bicks of the Australian Imperial Forces. I tender
2 this document for identification and the marked ex-
3 cerpts in evidence.

4 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual
5 terms.

6 CLERK OF THE COURT: Correction on that
7 last item that was announced, to wit, prosecution's
8 document No. 5442. That was admitted according to
9 the rule of Court and given exhibit No. 1832.

10 (Whereupon, prosecution's docu-
11 ment No. 5442, previously marked exhibit
12 No. 1832 for identification and ~~the ex-~~
13 cerpt therefrom exhibit 1832A in evidence,
14 was remarked prosecution's exhibit 1832
15 and received in evidence.)

16 Now, prosecution's document No. 5379 will be
17 given exhibit No. 1833 for identification only, and
18 the excerpt will be given exhibit No. 1833A.

19 (Whereupon, the document above re-
20 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
21 No. 1833 for identification, and the ex-
22 cerpt therefrom was marked prosecution's
23 exhibit No. 1833A and received in evidence.)

24 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I will read para-
25 graphs three, four, five and six of this exhibit:

1 "I was at Milne Bay on Tuesday, 25 August,
2 1942, when the Japanese landed in that area, and I
3 took part in the fighting which occurred in that area
4 between the Japanese and Australian Forces from the
5 25th August, 1942 until the 31st August, 1942.

6 "On the morning of the 30th August, 1942,
7 I took a patrol consisting of myself and four others
8 into Japanese occupied territory. At a place called
9 MOTEQ, where our forces had engaged the Japanese on
10 the night of the 26th, I saw a native lying on his
11 face in the middle of the road. His hands were tied
12 behind him with signal wire (Don-3 Cable). He had
13 been shot three or four times through the body, and
14 he had also been bayoneted through the stomach about
15 three times. I did not know who this native was,
16 but he appeared to me to have been a native of that
17 district. From my observations, I would say definite-
18 ly that he had been bayoneted and shot after having
19 been tied up.

20 "Further on in the jungle, near the same
21 village, I found the body of a native woman. She had
22 been tied down with signal wire by the wrists and
23 legs to stakes. She was lying on her back and was
24 naked. She had been killed by a knife or a bayonet
25 slash from the stomach upwards.

1 "Further on near Koebela, where fighting
2 had taken place on the night of the 27th, between the
3 2/10th and the Japanese, I found the bodies of six
4 Australians lying near the track. Their hands had
5 been tied behind their backs with signal wire, and
6 they had been bayoneted through the stomach. Two of
7 them had had their arms smashed with rifle bullets
8 fired at close range. These men were lying with their
9 knees up. I looked for the Identity Discs, but these
10 had all been removed."

11 Prosecution document No. 5378 is affidavit
12 of former Captain Charles Walter Kendall of 18
13 Australian Infantry Brigade. I tender this document
14 for identification and the marked excerpt in evi-
15 dence.

16 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

17 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
18 No. 5378 will receive exhibit No. 1834 for identifi-
19 cation only, and the excerpt therefrom will be exhibit
20 No. 1834A.

21 (Whereupon, the document above re-
22 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
23 No. 1834 for identification; and the excerpt
24 therefrom was marked prosecution's exhibit
25 No. 1834A and received in evidence.)

1 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I will read para-
2 graphs two to eight of this document:

3 "About 1st. or 2nd. September. 1942, at Waga
4 Waga in Milne Bay we captured the headquarters of a
5 Japanese Marine Regiment. In clearing the jungle
6 around these headquarters for our own defensive
7 position, I saw the bodies of two Australian soldiers
8 who had been members of the 61st Militia Battalion.

9 "One of these bodies was lying on the
10 ground with his hands tied together in front of him,
11 and his trousers pulled down around his knees and
12 tied down to his boots by his belt. He had the tops
13 of his ears cut off, and about twenty knife or bayonet
14 wounds in the body. His hands were tied in front of
15 his chest and his forearms were cut as though he had
16 been trying to protect himself. His buttocks and
17 genitals had been frightfully mutilated.

18 "About six feet away from his body the other
19 body was tied to a tree, with his hands behind his
20 back. He had about six small wounds on the upper arm.
21 The ground around the base of the tree was very dis-
22 turbed as though he had been tied there for some days.

23 "Both these bodies were not more than fifty
24 yards from the Japanese Headquarters which had been
25 captured.

1 "On the track leading from Waga Waga to
2 Lillihl, I saw the body of another Australian sold-
3 ier with his hands tied behind his back, lying face
4 downwards. He was tied with string. He had a wound
5 on his leg with a service field dressing on it, and
6 he had the top of his head cut right off. The top
7 portion of the skull was lying forward as if it had
8 been cut right through with a heavy knife or sword,
9 and had been chopped from the rear. He also had
10 lacerations criss-crossing his back and shoulders.
11 They appeared to be knife or sword wounds and had
12 cut right through the shirt in the flesh.

13 "Between the villages of Waga Waga and Goroni,
14 near a Japanese wireless station, I saw the body of a
15 native woman pegged out on the ground. She was tied
16 with twine from her wrists and ankles to pegs driven
17 in the ground. Both of her breasts had been cut off
18 and one was placed on her face and the other one on
19 her stomach. The body appeared to be that of a young
20 native woman about 20 years old. She was naked, and
21 did not appear to have been dead for very long. In
22 my opinion, her breasts had been severed with a knife
23 as they were very raggedly cut.

24 "Within a couple of days a Japanese soldier
25 was captured at Ahloma. He spoke English, and I

1 showed him the bodies of the two Australian
2 soldiers whom I have previously mentioned. He told
3 me that he was attached to the landing party, and
4 that the ill-treatment and torturing of Australian
5 troops was done by the orders of their officers so
6 that the Japanese soldiers would fight and not
7 surrender, because the same things would be done to
8 them now that these atrocities had been committed on
9 the Australians."

10 Prosecution document No. 5388 is the affi-
11 davit of former Captain Alan Staden Palmer of 1
12 Australian Independent Company. I tender this docu-
13 ment for identification and the marked excerpts in
14 evidence.

15 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

16 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
17 No. 5388 will receive exhibit No. 1835 for identifi-
18 cation only, and the excerpt will receive exhibit
19 No. 1835A.
20

21 (Whereupon, the document above re-
22 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
23 No. 1835 for identification; and the ex-
24 cerpt therefrom was marked prosecution's
25 exhibit No. 1835A and received in evidence.)

LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I will read

1 paragraphs one and two of this affidavit:

2 "In August, 1942, I was on patrol duty in
3 the vicinity of Milne Bay in New Guinea and was
4 passing through a small native village about half
5 a mile inland from Rabi mission. On the outskirts
6 of the village I saw eight native men and women
7 lying dead. They had been dead from two to five
8 days, and all were shot or bayoneted.

9 "I went on into the village and saw an
10 Australian soldier tied to a coconut palm by D5
11 telephone cable. His arms had been tied around the
12 tree and the wire had cut deeply into his wrists,
13 and this led me to believe that he was alive when
14 tied to the tree. He was practically naked, wearing
15 only a pair of tattered shorts. He had a number of
16 bullet wounds in his body. He was dead. I also
17 saw quite a number of natives lying about dead, in-
18 cluding two native women and one native man who were
19 tied to trees. They had been killed by either sword
20 or bayonet thrusts."

21 Prosecution document No. 405 is my next
22 document. It contains various ATIs bulletins. I
23 tender it for identification.

24 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
25 No. 405 will receive exhibit No. 1836 for identifica-

1 tion only.

2 (Whereupon, the document above re-
3 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
4 No. 1836 for identification.)

5 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: Prosecution docu-
6 ment No. 405B consists of excerpts from evidentiary
7 document No. 405. It contains records of the inter-
8 rogation of two Japanese prisoners and excerpts from
9 six Japanese diaries. I tender this document in
10 evidence.

11 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

12 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
13 No. 405B will receive exhibit No. 1836A.

14 (Whereupon, the document above re-
15 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
16 No. 1836A and received in evidence.)

17 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: From these excerpts
18 it appears that seven to nine Australians, of whom
19 three or four were women and one a child, were cap-
20 tured by the Japanese near Buna towards the middle
21 of August and executed on the following day.
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1 Prosecution's document No. 405A contains
2 further excerpts from evidentiary document No. 405.
3 It contains an excerpt from a captured diary and the
4 record of a statement made by a Japanese prisoner.
5 I tender this document in evidence.

6 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

7 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
8 No. 405A will receive exhibit No. 1836B.

9 ("whereupon, the document above re-
10 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
11 No. 1836B and received in evidence.)

12 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I will read the
13 diary excerpt from the words, "Blood Carnival," down
14 to the words, "instructor to the A. T. C. at Moresby."

15 "'BLOOD CARNIVAL'

16 "'29 Mar 43. All four of us (Technician
17 KUPOKAWA, NISHIGUCHI, YAWATA and myself) assembled
18 in front of the Headquarters at 1500 hours. One of
19 the two members of the crew of the Douglas which was
20 shot down by A/A on the 18th, and who had been under
21 cross-examination by the 7th Base Force for some days,
22 had been returned to the Salamaua Garrison, and it had
23 been decided to kill him. Unit Commander KOMAI, when
24 he came to the observation station today, told us
25 personally that, in accordance with the compassionate

1 sentiments of Japanese Bushido, he was going to kill
2 the prisoner himself with his favourite sword. So
3 we gathered to observe this. After we had waited a
4 little more than ten minutes, the truce came along.

5 "The prisoner, who is at the side of the
6 guard house, is given his last drink of water, etc.
7 The Chief Medical Officer, Unit Commander KOMAI and
8 the Headquarters Platoon Commander came out of the
9 officers' mess, wearing their military swords. The
10 time has come, so the prisoner, with his arms bound
11 and his long hair now cropped very close, totters
12 forward. He probably suspects what is afoot; but
13 he is put on the truck and we set out for our desti-
14 nation. I have a seat next to the Chief Medical
15 Officer, but ten guards ride with us. To the
16 pleasant rumble of the engine we run swiftly along
17 the road in the growing twilight. The glowing sun
18 has set behind the western hills, gigantic clouds rise
19 before us, and the dusk is falling all around. It
20 will not be long now. As I picture the scene we are
21 about to witness, my heart beats faster.

22 "I glance at the prisoner; he has probably
23 resigned himself to his fate. As though saying fare-
24 well to the world, as he sits in the truck he looks,
25 at the hills, at the sea, and seems deep in thought.

1 I feel a surge of pity and turn my eyes away.

2 "As we passed by the place where last year
3 our lamented squad leader was cremated, Technician
4 NISHIOUCHI must have been thinking about him too,
5 for he remarked "It's a long time since we were here
6 last." It certainly is a long time. We could see
7 the place every day from the observation post, but
8 never got a chance to come. It is nearly a year since
9 the squad leader was cremated. I was moved in spite
10 of myself, and as I passed the place I closed my eyes
11 and prayed for the repose of SHIMIZU's soul.

12 "The truck runs along the sea shore. We
13 have left the Navy guard sector behind us and now
14 come into the Army guard sector. Here and there we
15 see sentries in the grassy fields, and I thank them
16 in my heart for their toil as we drive on. They must
17 have got it in the bombing the night before last --
18 there are great holes by the side of the road, full
19 of water from the rain. In a little over twenty
20 minutes, we arrive at our destination, and all get off.

21 "Unit Commander KOMAI stands up and says
22 to the prisoner, "We are now going to kill you." When
23 he tells the prisoner that in accordance with Japan-
24 ese Boshido he would be killed with a Japanese sword,
25 and that he would have two or three minutes' grace,

1 he listens with bowed head. The Flight-Lieutenant
2 says a few words in a low voice. Apparently he wants
3 to be killed with one stroke of the sword. I hear
4 him say the word "One." The Unit Commander becomes
5 tense and his face stiffens as he replies, "Yes."

6 "Now the time has come, and the prisoner
7 is made to kneel on the bank of a bomb crater filled
8 with water. He is apparently resigned; the precau-
9 tion is taken of surrounding him with guards with
10 fixed bayonets, but he remains calm. He even
11 stretches out his neck, and is very brave. When I
12 put myself in the prisoner's place, and think that in
13 one more minute it will be good-bye to this world,
14 although the daily bombings have filled me with hate,
15 ordinary human feelings make me pity him.

16 "The Unit Commander has drawn his favourite
17 sword. It is the famous OSAMUNE sword which he
18 showed us at the observation post. It glitters in
19 the light and sends a cold shiver down my spine. He
20 taps the prisoner's neck lightly with the back of
21 the blade, then raises it above his head with both
22 arms, and brings it down with a sweep.

23 "I had been standing with my muscles tensed,
24 but in that moment I closed my eyes.

25 "'SSH!..... It must be the sound of blood

1 spurting from the arteries. With a sound as though
2 something had been cut, the body falls forward. It
3 is amazing -- he had killed him with one stroke. The
4 onlookers crowd forward. The head, detached from the
5 trunk, rolls in front of it. SSH! SSH!..... The
6 dark blood gushes out.

7 "All is over. The head is dead white,
8 like a doll. The savageness which I felt only a
9 little while ago is gone, and now I feel nothing
10 but the true compassion of Japanese Bushido. A
11 Senior corporal laughs loudly, "Well, he will enter
12 Nirvana now!" Then, a superior seaman of the medical
13 unit takes the Chief Medical Officer's Japanese sword
14 and, intent on paying off old scores, turns the
15 headless body over on its back, and cuts the abdomen
16 open with one clear stroke. "They are thick-skinned,
17 these Keto -- even the skin of their bellies is thick."
18 Not a drop of blood comes out of the body. It is
19 pushed over into the crater at once and buried.

20 "Now the wind blows mournfully and I see
21 the scene again in my mind's eye. We get on to the
22 truck and start back. It is dark now. We get off
23 in front of the Headquarters. I say good-bye to Unit
24 Commander KOMAI, and climb up the hill with Technician
25 KUROKAWA. This will be something to remember all my

1 life. If ever I get back alive it will make a good
2 story to tell, so I have written it down.

3 "At Salamua Observation Post, 30 Mar 43,
4 0110 hrs, to the sound of the midnight waves.

5 "Note: The prisoner killed today was an air
6 Force Flight-Lieutenant from Moresby. He was a young
7 man, 23 this year, said to have been an instructor to
8 the A. T. C. at Moresby."

9 Prosecution document No. 5390 is a statement
10 made by Sepoy Bachan Singh of 1/13 F. F. R. I tender
11 the document for identification and the excerpts
12 marked therein in evidence.

13 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

14 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
15 No. 5390 will receive exhibit No. 1837 for identi-
16 fication only, and the excerpts therefrom will re-
17 ceive exhibit No. 1837A.

18 (Whereupon, the document above re-
19 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
20 No. 1837 for identification, and the excerpts
21 therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit
22 No. 1837A and received in evidence.)

23 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I propose to read
24 the marked excerpts other than the translator's
25 certificate. (Reading):

1 "On 5 May 1943, I left Singapore for New
2 Guinea as a prisoner of war in a Japanese ship.
3 There were about 595 men in the party. I cannot
4 describe the hardships we suffered during the voyage.
5 For bathing and washing we had to use sea water. Food
6 was very little and there was a space only 10 feet by
7 10 feet for all of us in which to sleep. I could
8 neither sleep nor sit down. These hardships lasted
9 for ten days.

10 "On 16 May 1943, I disembarked at Wewak,
11 New Guinea. For two days following our arrival we
12 were given no shelter, clothing or food of any kind.
13 We were tormented by mosquitoes and several men fell
14 ill. When our officers reported about the lack of
15 food the Japanese beat them saying, 'That's our af-
16 fair. Whatever we do is right.' Two days later we
17 were taken to a place 3 miles away. There an order
18 was given that every man will build his own hut out
19 of jungle plants. Nobody could make smoke, etc. by
20 day nor light a fire at night because they were afraid
21 of American aircraft. If anyone did anything to the
22 contrary he was punished with death. After about a
23 week, our men began dying of fever, dysentery, beri-
24 beri and several other diseases. Our party was sent
25 from Wewak to another place. From there 350 men were

1 life. If ever I get back alive it will make a good
2 story to tell, so I have written it down.

3 "At Salamua Observation Post, 30 Mar 43,
4 0110 hrs, to the sound of the midnight waves.

5 "Note: The prisoner killed today was an air
6 Force Flight-Lieutenant from Moresby. He was a young
7 man, 23 this year, said to have been an instructor to
8 the A. T. C. at Moresby."

9 Prosecution document No. 5390 is a statement
10 made by Sepoy Bachan Singh of 1/13 F. F. R. I tender
11 the document for identification and the excerpts
12 marked therein in evidence.

13 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

14 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
15 No. 5390 will receive exhibit No. 1837 for identi-
16 fication only, and the excerpts therefrom will re-
17 ceive exhibit No. 1837A.

18 (Whereupon, the document above re-
19 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
20 No. 1837 for identification, and the excerpts
21 therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit
22 No. 1837A and received in evidence.)

23 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I propose to read
24 the marked excerpts other than the translator's
25 certificate. (Reading):

1 "On 5 May 1943, I left Singapore for New
2 Guinea as a prisoner of war in a Japanese ship.
3 There were about 595 men in the party. I cannot
4 describe the hardships we suffered during the voyage.
5 For bathing and washing we had to use sea water. Food
6 was very little and there was a space only 10 feet by
7 10 feet for all of us in which to sleep. I could
8 neither sleep nor sit down. These hardships lasted
9 for ten days.

10 "On 16 May 1943, I disembarked at Wewak,
11 New Guinea. For two days following our arrival we
12 were given no shelter, clothing or food of any kind.
13 We were tormented by mosquitoes and several men fell
14 ill. Then our officers reported about the lack of
15 food the Japanese beat them saying, 'That's our af-
16 fair. Whatever we do is right.' Two days later we
17 were taken to a place 3 miles away. There an order
18 was given that every man will build his own hut out
19 of jungle plants. Nobody could make smoke, etc. by
20 day nor light a fire at night because they were afraid
21 of American aircraft. If anyone did anything to the
22 contrary he was punished with death. After about a
23 week, our men began dying of fever, dysentery, beri-
24 beri and several other diseases. Our party was sent
25 from Wewak to another place. From there 350 men were

1 to But. The remainder (those who were in Wewak)
2 were sick. For them there was no arrangement for
3 rations or medicine, I went with the 350 men to But.
4 For the next 3 months fit PWs got rations but no
5 food was given to the sick. We used to share our
6 rations with them. We were worked so hard that we
7 got no rest during the day or night. For about 8
8 days we were made to work continuously without any
9 relief. The result was that 5 or 6 men died every
10 day. Nothing could be done to dispose of their bodies
11 by cremation or burial. Those who became ill were
12 only relieved of fatigues when they could not walk.
13 They would relieve a man one or two days before he
14 died. If our officers complained they would be
15 brutally beaten. No heed was given to any report or
16 grievance.

17 "On 14 December 43, at about 1 a. m.
18 American aircraft began to bomb the locality and
19 afterwards they came regularly. Then our officers
20 told the Jap officer i/c of the party that a flag
21 should be put over our camp to indicate prisoners of
22 war. There was a Jap. Lt. Col. TAKANO present to
23 whom this was reported by the Jap. officer. He
24 replied, 'No permission from our Government to
25 place flags over P. W. camps has been received.'

1 "While air raids were going on he put us
2 to work on the airfield. Our officers complained
3 that their men should not have to remain on the air-
4 field during an air raid but this complaint was
5 rejected. On aircraft approaching, all the Japs of
6 our party used to run into the jungle, but our orders
7 were that none was to move a step. If any I. O. R.
8 or officer fled for cover they were severely beaten.
9 Due to this they could not sleep for several nights.

10 "On 15 Dec. 43, at But when we were working
11 on the airfield there was a very heavy air attack in
12 which 5 of our men were killed and 10 wounded. The
13 latter were given no treatment or food. They were
14 taken to a Jap hospital where several of them were
15 killed by some injection of poison. I worked at But
16 for about 10 months during which I got 4 biscuits
17 and 5 (ounces?) of boiled rice per day. From But we
18 returned to Wewak. At But 160 men died out of 350.
19 Only 190 men reached Wewak. When I got there I learnt
20 that all the sick, whom we had left there, had died.
21 After 2 days at Wewak we were sent to Boiken -- about
22 half way between But and Wewak.

23 "On 25 Apr. 44 after we had been working
24 there for 3 months the Japs ordered all of us who could
25 walk to get ready to accompany them to Ranja (AITAPE?)

1 carrying Jap stores and a month's rations as Ranji
2 was about 300 miles from Boiken. We were told that
3 we would go on foot and would have to make our own
4 ration arrangements. If anyone fell out through
5 illness during the march he would get no attention
6 except to be shot. We were given each about 12 lbs
7 rice and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb salt as a month's ration and told that
8 that would be our food for the journey from Boiken
9 to Ranja.

10 "The Jap officer commanding our party
11 (No. 17) was named Lt. YAMAHOKO. His 2 i/c was
12 Lt. NAKADO and junior to them were YAMAMOTO and
13 YAMASHITA. The first three beat a great number of
14 our men and left several of them to die on the march.
15 YAMASHITA WAS A VERY GOOD OFFICER. He never geat
16 anybody himself. When we had set out from Boiken
17 and reached But we were stopped there by the Japs
18 who ordered us to return to our original camps from
19 which we had come. I heard that the Americans had
20 landed at Hollandia and for that reason we would be
21 sent back. We were brought back to Boiken. I became
22 very happy when I heard that the Allied Armies had
23 landed at Hollandia. We came back to Boiken and
24 stayed there for 18 days and rejoined the original
25 party of sick men which had been left there.

1 "On 5 May 44 the Japs ordered all fit men
2 to go with them into the jungle. The sick were to
3 stay at the hospital where a Jap doctor would remain
4 to attend to them. The fit men with the Japanese set
5 out for the jungle. The sick men including myself
6 were left in hospital about 4 miles from Boiken. As
7 I remained with the sick I know nothing about the fit
8 men who went with the Japs. Then the Jap doctor,
9 whose name I do not know but whom I could identify,
10 gave an order that 30 patients from those who
11 were the most seriously ill were to be sent to the big
12 Jap hospital. It was 1700 hours when he gave this
13 order. The big hospital was about 1 mile distant.
14 I did not go with the 30 men as I remained with the
15 others. I do not know where those 30 were taken
16 but that night 2 seriously wounded men crawled back
17 into our camp where I was lying ill. They told us
18 that the Japs had killed the other 28 and that they
19 were the only survivors. All had been killed by
20 bayoneting and shooting. They had escaped only by
21 good luck but had been badly wounded. Our officers
22 asked the Jap officers asked the Jap officers why
23 the 28 men had been killed. They replied that the
24 two men were lying, that all were alive and that
25 after three days they would be taken there to see them.

1 "On 10 May 44 the Jap doctor ordered 35 men
2 from the worst cases to be sent to the big hospital.
3 They too went and were destroyed. At 10 o'clock
4 that night one man returned. He had bayonet wounds
5 in the chest and was covered with earth, but had not
6 died. When he had regained consciousness (he said)
7 he got up and fled back to our camp. He told us that
8 the remaining 34 men had been bayoneted and buried
9 in a trench. 'I was with them, too,' he said. 'My
10 life was spared but with this wound there is no hope
11 for me. Look after your own lives, if possible, because
12 the Japs will kill you all one by one.'

13 "Then we considered that it would be better
14 to escape from there than to be killed. At midnight
15 all of us ran away in different directions and became
16 separated. I and 20 others went to a place in the
17 jungle and began to live there. Nothing was ever heard
18 about the rest of the party. I lived as a fugitive
19 under terrible hardships, living on plants in the
20 jungle for 1 year 9 days -- from 10 May 44 to 22
21 May 45. Then the Australian Army rescued me from the
22 claws of the Japs. I don't know what became of the
23 Japs in our camp because we had run away from them
24 that night. Out of the 20 men who were with me in the
25 jungle 5 were recovered and reached Australia. The

1 Japs searched for the others and killed them."
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1 Prosecution document No. 5384 is a statu-
2 tory declaration made by Jemadar Abdul LATIF, of
3 4/9 Jat Regiment. I tender the document for identi-
4 fication and the marked excerpts in evidence.

5 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual
6 terms.

7 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's docu-
8 ment No. 5384 will receive exhibit No. 1838 for
9 identification only, and the excerpts therefrom
10 will receive exhibit No. 1838-A.

11 (Whereupon, the document above
12 referred to was marked prosecution's ex-
13 hibit No. 1838 for identification, and
14 the excerpts therefrom were marked prose-
15 cution's exhibit No. 1838-A and received
16 in evidence.)

17 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I will read para-
18 graph 3 of this declaration.

19 "In April, 1944, I was with 26 Indian work-
20 ing party during a march from Wewak towards Hol-
21 landia. Private Fateh Khan was with me on that
22 march. In the vicinity of Boiken he complained to
23 Lieut. KASHIMOTO that he was too weak to carry his
24 load and asked that it be lightened. Lieut. KASHI-
25 MOTO was in charge of the party. He ordered

1 Corporal YAMADA (now deceased) and other Japanese
2 soldiers to bind Private Fateh Khan's hands and
3 feet and put him in the sea. He was thereupon tied
4 up by four soldiers, carried out into four feet of
5 water, and left there. He drowned, while Lieut.
6 KASHIMOTO and the other Japanese looked on. I and
7 the other Indians now deceased witnessed the inci-
8 dent."

9 Prosecution document No. 5391 is a statu-
10 tory declaration made by Lance Corporal Dina Nath,
11 of 3/17 Dogra Regiment. I tender it for identifica-
12 tion and the marked excerpts in evidence.

13 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual
14 terms.

15 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's docu-
16 ment No. 5391 will receive exhibit No. 1839 for
17 identification only, and the excerpts therefrom
18 will receive exhibit No. 1839-A.

19 (Whereupon, the document above re-
20 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
21 No. 1839 for identification, and the ex-
22 cerpts therefrom were marked prosecution's
23 exhibit No. 1839-A and received in evidence.)

24 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The declarant, as
25 an Indian prisoner of war, was a member of 18

1 Indian working party. In May, 1944, the main body
2 of this party went to Rabang, leaving behind at But
3 100 sick Indians. About a month later Jap Lance
4 Corporal TAKASHI, who had remained with these sick
5 prisoners, said they had been killed by machine
6 guns and hand grenades as a reprisal because some
7 Gurkhas had signalled to Allied aircraft.

8 Prosecution document No. 5382 is a statu-
9 tory declaration by Private Chain Singh, of 2/12
10 Frontier Force. I tender this document for identi-
11 fication and the marked excerpts in evidence.

12 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual
13 terms.

14 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's docu-
15 ment No. 5382 will receive exhibit No. 1840 for
16 identification only, and the excerpts therefrom
17 will receive exhibit No. 1840-A.

18 (Whereupon, the document above
19 referred to was marked prosecution's ex-
20 hibit No. 1840 for identification, and the
21 excerpts therefrom were marked prosecu-
22 tion's exhibit No. 1840-A and received in
23 evidence.)

24 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The declarant
25 states that in August, 1944, two Indian prisoners

1 of war, Sergeant Wariam Singh and Lance Corporal
2 Hazara Singh, were beaten by the Japanese with a
3 shovel and sticks and were then taken away. He
4 never saw them again.

5 Prosecution document No. 5383 is a state-
6 ment of Japanese Lance Private YASUSAKA, MASAJI, of
7 19 Special Water Duty Coy. I tender this document
8 for identification and the marked excerpts in
9 evidence.

10 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual
11 terms.

12 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's docu-
13 ment No. 5383 will receive exhibit No. 1841 for
14 identification only, and the excerpts therefrom will
15 receive exhibit No. 1841-A.

16 (Whereupon, the document above
17 referred to was marked prosecution's ex-
18 hibit No. 1841 for identification, and
19 the excerpts therefrom were marked prose-
20 cution's exhibit No. 1841-A and received
21 in evidence.)

22 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: YASUSAKI admits
23 that he and another Japanese shot and killed the
24 two Indian prisoners of war, Sergeant Wariam Singh
25 and Lance Corporal Hazara Singh, referred to in the

1 previous exhibit.

2 Prosecution document No. 5380 is a state-
3 ment by Japanese Lance Private YASUSAKA. I tender
4 this document for identification and the marked
5 excerpts in evidence.

6 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual
7 terms.

8 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's docu-
9 ment No. 5380 will receive exhibit No. 1842 for
10 identification only, and the excerpts therefrom
11 will receive exhibit No. 1842-A.

12 (Whereupon, the document above
13 referred to was marked prosecution's ex-
14 hibit No. 1842 for identification, and the
15 excerpts therefrom were marked prosecu-
16 tion's exhibit No. 1842-A and received in
17 evidence.)

18 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: He states that at
19 Ranimboa, in September, 1944, an Indian officer,
20 Reshid Mohd and an Indian NCO complained to the
21 Japanese that another Japanese soldier had taken
22 tobacco and shoes from them. YASUSAKA and another
23 Japanese then tied the Indians' hands, took them
24 into the bush and shot them.

25 Prosecution document No. 5381 is a statu-

1 tory declaration by Private Lakhu Ram. I tender it
2 for identification and the marked excerpts in
3 evidence.

4 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual
5 terms.

6 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's docu-
7 ment No. 5381 will receive exhibit No. 1843 for iden-
8 tification only, and the excerpts therefrom will
9 receive exhibit No. 1843-A.

10 (Whereupon, the document above
11 referred to was marked prosecution's ex-
12 hibit No. 1843 for identification, and
13 the excerpts therefrom were marked prose-
14 cution's exhibit No. 1843-A and received
15 in evidence.)

16 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: This document
17 refers to the same happening as the previous exhibit.

18 Prosecution document No. 5386 is a statu-
19 tory declaration made by Jemadar Chint Singh, of
20 2/12 Frontier Force. I tender it for identification
21 and the marked excerpts in evidence.

22 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual
23 terms.

24 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's docu-
25 ment No. 5386 will receive exhibit No. 1844 for

1 identification only, and the excerpts therefrom will
2 receive exhibit No. 1844-A.

3 (Whereupon, the document above
4 referred to was marked prosecution's ex-
5 hibit No. 1844 for identification, and
6 the excerpts therefrom were marked prose-
7 cution's exhibit No. 1844-A and received
8 in evidence.)

9 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The declarant
10 tells of an Indian prisoner of war being beaten
11 into unconsciousness by a Japanese in February, 1945,
12 at Furringe. Three weeks later he died from the
13 effects of this beating.

14 Prosecution document No. 5387 is a statu-
15 tory declaration made by Sergeant Hamir Singh, of
16 2/12 Frontier Force. I tender it for identification
17 and the marked excerpts in evidence.

18 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual
19 terms.

20 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's docu-
21 ment No. 5387 will receive exhibit No. 1845 for
22 identification only, and the excerpts therefrom
23 will receive exhibit No. 1845-A.

24 (Whereupon, the document above
25 referred to was marked prosecution's ex-

1 hibit No. 1845 for identification, and
2 the excerpts therefrom were marked prose-
3 cution's exhibit No. 1845-A and received
4 in evidence.)

5 The declarant tells of the shooting and
6 killing of four sick Indian officers, who were
7 prisoners of war, by the Japanese at Yawa, New
8 Guinea, in February, 1945.

1 Prosecution document No. 5229 is a record
2 of the interrogation of Japanese Captain ONO, Satoru,
3 of 53 Field Anti-aircraft Artillery Battalion,
4 36 Division, Second Army. I tender the document for
5 identification, and the marked excerpts in evidence.

6 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

7 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
8 No. 5229 will receive exhibit No. 1846 for identifi-
9 cation only, and the excerpt therefrom will receive
10 exhibit No. 1846-A.

11 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
12 No. 5229 was marked prosecution's exhibit
13 No. 1846 for identification; and the excerpt
14 therefrom, bearing the same document number,
15 was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1846-A
16 and received in evidence.)

17 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: ONO, Satoru, states
18 that he applied to Yoshino unit commander for an
19 American prisoner of war to kill. He was given two.
20 He had them bayoneted and then beheaded. One was
21 finally beheaded with a shovel. This was in 1944.
22 He did it because he had a strong, hostile feeling
23 on account of Americans' bombing his battery.

24 Prosecution document No. 5385 is sworn
25 record of interrogation of Captain KATO, Kihachiro, of

1 Fujimurra Unit. I tender the document for identifi-
2 cation and marked excerpts in evidence.

3 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

4 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
5 No. 5385 will receive exhibit No. 1847 for identifi-
6 cation only, and the marked excerpt therefrom will
7 receive exhibit No. 1847-A.

8 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
9 No. 5385 was marked prosecution's exhibit
10 No. 1847 for identification; and the excerpt
11 therefrom, bearing the same document number,
12 was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1847-A
13 and received in evidence.)

14 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The deponent stated
15 that on orders of Chief of Staff, Divisional Head-
16 quarters, he executed an Australian soldier who had
17 been captured at Otakwa about 12 November 1944.

18 Prosecution document No. 5314 is a Nether-
19 lands Forces Intelligence Service report, with two
20 photographs attached. I tender the document for iden-
21 tification and the marked excerpts, including photo-
22 graphs, in evidence.

23 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

24 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
25 No. 5314 will receive exhibit No. 1848 for identification

1 only, and the marked excerpts therefrom, including
2 the photographs, will receive exhibit No. 1848-A.

3 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
4 No. 5314 was marked prosecution's exhibit
5 No. 1848 for identification; and the excerpts
6 therefrom, bearing the same document number,
7 were marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1848-A
8 and received in evidence.)

9 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The report contains
10 a statement by a Japanese prisoner of war admitting
11 that he took part in the execution of an Australian
12 sergeant and two Ambon natives at Aitape on 24 Oct-
13 ober 1943.

14 I will read the statement of prisoner
15 YUNOME, Kunio.

16 "About September, 1943, I was ordered to
17 report by the Aitape agent Commander Shingawa to go
18 to Maroe where a branch of the Aitape agent was located.
19 The Commander of that branch was HIROE of the Naval
20 garrison troops. The Takasa Unit which consisted of
21 about six men and two civilian employees were also in
22 Maroe. The natives in the area reported to HIROE that
23 there was an element of enemy reconnaissance unit in
24 the rear side of the mountains. Thereupon, HIROE,
25 the Takasa Unit, and I, went to investigate the said

area. We also brought some natives to guide us.

1 However, we were unable to find the enemy. HIROE told
2 the natives in that area that if anyone should cap-
3 ture this enemy he would be well rewarded. About two
4 weeks later, about ten natives brought to HIROE an
5 Australian sergeant and two Ambon natives. Upon
6 request, I interpreted for HIROE and interrogated them.
7 A report about this was made to SHINAGOWA of the Aitape
8 agent. Then these three prisoners were taken to Aitape.
9 Sergeant Major WATANABE who was the garrison troop
10 leader made the report through wireless to the Wewak
11 Headquarters. I heard from YASUNO that an answer from
12 headquarters came through a wireless saying to execute
13 the men. Therefore, I believe we executed them the
14 following day.

15
16 "On 24 October 1943, Sergeant Major WATANABE
17 ordered the natives to dig a hole in the sand along the
18 seacoast. Then Sergeant Major WATANABE, Sergeant
19 YASUNO, myself, MITSUBASHI, ADACHI, six men of the
20 Takasa Unit and about 25 or 26 men of the Navy garrison
21 unit went to the place of execution. There were
22 natives also present at the execution. The first
23 execution was done by YASUNO, who beheaded the Austra-
24 lian sergeant with a sword. By the order of YASUNO,
25 I then beheaded one of the Ambon natives with a sword.

1 MITSUBASHI executed the other native in the same
2 manner. I believe ALASHI, a civilian employee, was
3 the one who took the picture of the execution. After
4 the execution we buried them and covered the hole with
5 sand. I was told by YASUNO that the reason for the
6 execution was that they were guilty of reconnoitering
7 the area and giving secret information through wireless,
8 the natives acting as a spy."

9 I would draw the Tribunal's attention to the
10 two photographs which accompany this exhibit, one
11 showing a native about to be beheaded.

12 Prosecution document No. 5389 is a Netherlands
13 Forces Intelligence Service report. I tender it for
14 identification, and the marked excerpts in evidence.

15 This report contains a statement by Fusilier
16 Nawi bin Giman that in July 1944, on Noemfoor Island,
17 he and sixteen other Indonesians were tied up and
18 bayoneted by the Japanese. He and one other feigned
19 death and ultimately escaped. At least fourteen of the
20 remainder were killed.

21 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

22 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
23 No. 5389 will receive exhibit No. 1849 for identification
24
25

1 only. The marked excerpt therefrom will receive
2 exhibit No. 1849-A.

3 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
4 No. 5389 was marked prosecution's exhibit
5 No. 1849 for identification; and the excerpt
6 therefrom, bearing the same document number,
7 was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1849-A
8 and received in evidence.)

9 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: Prosecution's
10 document No. 409 is an ATIS bulletin. I tender
11 prosecution's document No. 409 for identification.

12 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
13 No. 409 will receive exhibit No. 1850 for identification
14 only.

15 (Whereupon, the document above
16 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
17 No. 1850 for identification.)

18 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: Prosecution's
19 document No. 409-A contains extracts from evidentiary
20 document No. 409. Paper 578 contains an order made
21 by the Tribunal on the 25th of November, 1946, author-
22 izing service of excerpts from evidentiary document
23 No. 409 on accused instead of copies of evidentiary
24 document No. 409. I tender prosecution document
25 No. 409-A in evidence.

1 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

2 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
3 No. 409-A will receive exhibit No. 1850-A.

4 (Whereupon, the document above
5 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
6 No. 1850-A, and was received in evidence.)

7 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I will read subpara-
8 graphs a and b from first page of document.

9 "a. Extract from document entitled 'Daily
10 Record of Investigation of Prisoners,' dated 8 March -
11 14 May, 1942, unit unknown, containing daily records
12 of investigation of Chinese, natives and civilians,
13 under surveillance in LAE Area:

14 "'28 April - Although we today re-examined
15 them at the Mountain Gun Unit sentry group, they did
16 not confess. Perhaps MAHI and the other natives took
17 separate roads to come here, so the latter did not see
18 them. However, considering the future, one person was
19 handed over to the Chief Medical Officer of No. 4
20 Air Medical Unit for medical experiments, and the other
21 five persons were stabbed to death.' (ATIS Enemy
22 Publications No. 65, page 6).

23 "b. Prisoner of War FUSEI, Iwataro,
24 (JA 145118) labourer, member of 15 Pioneer Battalion,
25 surrendered near Buna, 3 January 1943, stated:

1 "An Australian Second Lieutenant was
2 captured at Buna in September and was questioned by
3 Interpreter SATO. He was examined as to Allied treat-
4 ment of prisoners of war and stated that we placed
5 them in internment camps and that they were well
6 treated. After examination he was beheaded that night.
7 The medical officer of 14 Pioneer Unit acted as
8 executioner using his own sword.

9 "Two American soldiers were captured. One
10 of them is said to have claimed to be a Mexican. The
11 other was an American. Prisoner of war stated he did
12 not know full details. Interpreter SATO told him that
13 these prisoners of war were blindfolded while being
14 questioned and afterwards were both beheaded by the
15 same medical officer of the 14 Pioneers who used his
16 own sword.' (ATIS Advanced Echelon No. 1. Subsequent
17 Preliminary Interrogation of Prisoner of War
18 JA 145118, page 3.)"

19 That completes the evidence I have to offer
20 on the New Guinea section of this phase.

21 THE PRESIDENT: Have you considered the
22 whole of this document in hand, and have you read all
23 you intend to read?

24 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I am sorry, I did
25 not catch what you said, Mr. President.

1 (Whereupon, the question of the
2 President was read by the official court
3 reporter.)

4 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: Of the New Guinea
5 phase, I have, your Honor.

6 If there are any documents that your Honor
7 suggests, any parts of those documents your Honor
8 thinks would be of assistance to the Tribunal, I would
9 be glad to read them.

10 I may say, with regard to the remainder of
11 that document, I am bringing that in in the Solomon
12 Islands phase dealing with Guadalcanal.

13 My next document is evidentiary document
14 No. 5445, a synopsis of the treatment of prisoners
15 of war in New Britain. I tender this document in
16 evidence.

17 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

18 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
19 No. 5445 will receive exhibit No. 1851.

20 (Whereupon, the document above
21 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
22 No. 1851, and was received in evidence.)

23 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: Prosecution's
24 document No. 5311 is a record of evidence given by
25 Private William Cook, 2/10 Australian Field Ambulance.

1 I tender the document for identification and the
2 marked excerpts in evidence.

3 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

4 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
5 No. 5311 will receive exhibit No. 1852 for identifica-
6 tion only, and the marked excerpt therefrom, bearing
7 the same document number, will receive exhibit
8 No. 1852-A.

9 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
10 No. 5311 was marked prosecution's exhibit
11 No. 1852 for identification; and the excerpt
12 therefrom, bearing the same document number,
13 was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1852-A
14 and received in evidence.)

15 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The deponent says
16 that on the 4th of February 1942, the Japanese cap-
17 tured a party of twenty-four Australian soldiers and
18 one civilian at Tol, in New Britain. The soldiers
19 were army medical corps men, and drew the attention
20 of the Japanese to the Red Cross armbands. The
21 Japs ripped their armbands off.
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1 I will now read the third, fourth and
2 fifth paragraphs on page 3 of the document.

3 (Reading): "Just before reaching TOL, a
4 civilian European policeman from RABAU and another
5 soldier were added to our party, making it 25 all
6 told. On arriving at TOL, the Japanese soldiers
7 were allowed to ransack our packs and to search for
8 anything which may have been of value to them. Rings
9 and watches were taken from us.

10 "We were told to put everything out of
11 our pockets on to the ground, and our pay books
12 were collected. They then tied our hands behind our
13 backs with fishing cord, and we were tied together
14 in parties of twos and threes. They then separated
15 from us the European member of the police force.
16 They then took off our tin hats, and as we were marched
17 off, they were questioning the member of the police
18 force. They marched us to a plantation about half
19 a mile from TOL in the direction of RABAU. We were, by
20 signs, told to sit down on a slight rise on the track
21 leading into the plantation, with our back towards
22 the plantation. At this stage we protested against
23 the treatment, as we were of the Red Cross, and each
24 of us wore a Red Cross arm band. The officer-in-charge
25 just ripped our arm bands off our sleeves and kept

them in his hand.

1 "They started to take the men down the
2 track in parties, but the first man was taken down
3 separately. Then we followed in groups of two or
4 three. I was in the second last party consisting
5 of three. There were two in the last party.

6 "The officer, by signs, asked us would we
7 sooner be bayoneted or shot. We asked to be shot.
8 We were taken down the track. When we reached the
9 bottom of the track, three other Japanese with fixed
10 bayonets intercepted us and walked behind us. The
11 first blow" --

12 I am afraid the translation -- May I
13 have another one? I have got it here, two lines
14 from the next page.

15 (Reading continued): "The first blow
16 knocked the three of us to the ground. Our thumbs
17 were tied behind our backs and native lap laps were
18 used to connect us together through our arms. They
19 stood above us and stabbed us several more times. I
20 received five stabs. I pretended death and held my
21 breath.

22 "The Japanese then walked away. The soldier
23 who was lying next to me groaned. One Japanese came
24 back and stabbed him again. I could not hold my breath
25

1 any longer , and when I breathed he heard it and
2 stabbed me another six times. The last thrust went
3 through my ear, face and into my mouth, severing
4 an artery which caused the blood to gush out of my
5 mouth. He then placed cocoanut fronds and vines
6 over the three of us. I lay there and heard the
7 last two men being shot.

8 "I lay there for approximately one hour,
9 when I decided to try to escape. I untied the
10 cloth which connected me with the other two and
11 walked towards the sea, which was about 50 yards
12 away. After a few steps, I collapsed. It seemed
13 only a short time before I regained consciousness.
14 I then tried to saw the bonds from my thumbs on the
15 iron heel of my boot, but could not do so because my
16 thumbs were swollen. After a short while, I managed
17 to get my leg between my two hands and I chewed at
18 the knot until it became undone. I then walked towards
19 the beach. I made my way along the beach, walking as
20 much as possible in the water to avoid leaving traces
21 of blood and at the same time bathing my back in the
22 salt water. Just at dusk I sighted the smoke of a
23 camp fire in the jungle near the beach, and made
24 towards it."
25

Prosecution document No. 5312 is a record

1 of evidence of Driver Wilkie Desmond Collins, the
2 2/10 Australian Field Ambulance. I tender it for
3 identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

4 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

5 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
6 No. 5312 will receive exhibit No. 1853 for identi-
7 fication only, and the marked excerpt therefrom will
8 receive exhibit No. 1853-A.

9 (Whereupon, the document above re-
10 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
11 No. 1853 for identification; and the excerpts
12 therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit
13 No. 1853-A and received in evidence.)

14 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: Collins was one of
15 a party of 123 Australian soldiers captured by the
16 Japs at TOL. They were broken up into parties of
17 ten or twelve and marched into the bush. The members
18 of his party were bayoneted or shot. He, himself,
19 was shot, but escaped after feigning death.

20 Prosecution document No. 5313 is a record
21 of the evidence of Private Hugh Joseph Webster of
22 2/22nd Australian Infantry Battalion. I tender the
23 document for identification and the marked excerpts
24 in evidence.

25 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

1 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
2 No. 5313 will receive exhibit No. 1854 for identi-
3 fication only, and the marked excerpt therefrom
4 will receive exhibit No. 1854-A.

5 (Whereupon, the document above re-
6 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
7 No. 1854 for identification; and the excerpt
8 therefrom was marked prosecution's exhibit
9 No. 1854-A and received in evidence.)

10 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The deponent says
11 that on the 4th of February, 1942, he and eleven
12 other Australian soldiers were captured by the Japanese
13 at Waitavlo in New Britain, tied up and shot. Ten
14 were killed. The deponent and one other man were
15 wounded.

16 In addition to this I have evidence, if
17 the Tribunal pleases, that recently investigations
18 were made and the Battalion Commander of the Battalion--
19 Japanese battalion that was at Tol was interrogated
20 and ordered to go away, write out a statement, and
21 return for further interrogation. At about the same
22 time a request was sent out to a man who was medical
23 officer of this battalion demanding that he should
24 come to Tokyo for interrogation. Neither of them
25 came to Tokyo and on investigations being made, it was

1 found that the Battalion Commander had committed
2 suicide at Kotemba, and the Medical Officer had also
3 committed suicide. If the Tribunal thinks that they
4 could possibly draw any inference from these facts,
5 I have a witness whom I could put into the box to-
6 morrow morning.

7 THE PRESIDENT: Did the deceased Japanese make
8 any admissions which you could prove through that
9 witness or any other witness?

10 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The deceased colonel
11 left a diary which has not been completely translated
12 yet -- a diary of the last eleven days of his life.
13 I am told that in that he accepted full responsibility
14 for his battalion, but do not know whether he referred
15 to this particular incident.

16 THE PRESIDENT: Obviously we can draw no
17 inferences from anything you have said because you
18 have not proved anything; and the mere proof of the
19 suicides would warrant no inference of any kind.

20 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: If the Tribunal
21 pleases, prosecution document No. 5400 is an affi-
22 davit made by Lieutenant Wong Yo Sin of 200 Battalion,
23 67th Division, Chinese National Army. I tender the
24 document for identification and the marked excerpts
25 in evidence.

1 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

2 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
3 No. 5400 will receive exhibit No. 1855 for identi-
4 fication only, and the excerpt exhibit No. 1855-A.

5 (Whereupon, the document above re-
6 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
7 No. 1855 for identification only; and the
8 excerpt therefrom was marked prosecution's
9 exhibit No. 1855-A and received in evidence.)

10 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The deponent says
11 that ten Chinese soldiers, whom he names, were shot
12 and killed by the Japs at Rabaul on the 29th of
13 January, 1943, because they were too sick to work.

14 Prosecution's document No. 5401 is affidavit
15 of Major Lee Wai Sin of the Third Field Volunteer Army.
16 I tender it for identification and the marked excerpts
17 in evidence.

18 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

19 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
20 No. 5401 will receive exhibit No. 1856 for identi-
21 fication only; and the excerpt will receive exhibit
22 No. 1856-A.

23 (Whereupon, the document above re-
24 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No.
25 5401 for identification; and the excerpt

1 therefrom was marked prosecution's exhibit
2 No. 1856-A and received in evidence.)

3 LIEUT. COLONEL NORNANE: My attention has
4 been drawn by my friend, Mr. Blewett, to the fact
5 that the last document establishes the death of
6 two Chinese soldiers, not ten; and the date is the
7 25th of January, 1943.

8 In document 5401 the deponent says that
9 ten Chinese soldiers were killed by shooting by
10 the Japanese at Rabaul on the 29th of January, 1943,
11 because they had no strength to work for the Japanese.

12 Prosecution's document No. 5402 is an affi-
13 davit made by Major Lee Wai Sin of Third Field
14 Volunteer Army. I tender this document for identi-
15 fication and the marked excerpts in evidence.

16 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

17 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
18 No. 5402 will receive exhibit No. 1857 for identi-
19 fication only, and the marked excerpt therefrom will
20 be exhibit No. 1857-A.

21 (Whereupon, the document above re-
22 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
23 No. 1857 for identification; and the excerpt
24 therefrom was marked prosecution's exhibit
25 No. 1857-A and received in evidence.)

1 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The deponent says
2 that on the 4th of February, 1943, at Rabaul, the
3 Japanese shot and killed six Chinese officers and
4 soldiers because they were too ill to work.

5 Prosecution's document No 5393 is record
6 of evidence given by Captain Liu Wei Pao of the
7 Chinese National Army. I tender the document for identi-
8 fication and the marked excerpt in evidence.

9 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

10 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
11 No. 5393 will receive exhibit No. 1858 for identi-
12 fication only, and the excerpt therefrom will be
13 exhibit No. 1858-A.

14 (Whereupon, the document above re-
15 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
16 No. 1858 for identification; and the excerpt
17 therefrom was marked prosecution's exhibit
18 No. 1858-A and received in evidence.)

19 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The affiant states
20 that at Rabaul on the 3rd of March, 1943, the Japanese
21 took twenty-four sick Chinese soldiers from the sick
22 quarters, forced them into a grave that had already
23 been dug, and shot them all. On the 10th of March,
24 1943, a further batch of sick Chinese soldiers who
25 were ill were killed by the Japanese in the same manner.

1 THE PRESIDENT: We will recess for fifteen
2 minutes.

3 (Whereupon, at 1445, a recess was
4 taken until 1500, after which the proceedings
5 were resumed as follows:)
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1 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International
2 Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.

3 THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Mornane.

4 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: Prosecution document
5 No. 5404 is the affidavit made by Captain Yung Pang
6 Fae of the Central Volunteer Chinese Army Headquarters.
7 I tender this document for identification and the
8 marked excerpts in evidence.

9 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

10 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document
11 No. 5404 will receive exhibit No. 1859 for identifi-
12 cation only, and the excerpts therefrom will be exhibit
13 No. 1859A.

14 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
15 No. 5404 was marked prosecution's exhibit No.
16 1859 for identification, the excerpts there-
17 from being marked prosecution's exhibit No.
18 1859A and received in evidence.)

19 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The deponent states
20 that on the 3rd of April, 1943, eleven sick Chinese
21 soldiers were executed with swords because they were
22 too ill to work.

23 Prosecution's document No. 5405, the record
24 of evidence of ~~Corporal~~ Shieh Tschen Tse of the Chinese
25 National Army. I tender this document for identification

1 and the marked excerpts in evidence.

2 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

3 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
4 No. 5405 will receive exhibit No. 1860 for identifica-
5 tion only, and the excerpts therefrom will be exhibit
6 No. 1860A.

7 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
8 No. 5405 was marked prosecution's exhibit No.
9 1860 for identification, the excerpts there-
10 from being marked prosecution's exhibit No.
11 1860A and received in evidence.)

12 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNAME: This document refers
13 to the same killing as the previous exhibit. This
14 fixes Kokopo as the place of execution.

15 Prosecution document No. 5406, an affidavit
16 made by Captain Cheung Yee Yu of the Third Field
17 Volunteer Army. I tender it for identification and
18 the marked excerpts in evidence.

19 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

20 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
21 No. 5406 will receive exhibit No. 1861 for identifica-
22 tion only; the excerpt therefrom will receive exhibit
23 No. 1861A.

24 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
25 No. 5406 was marked prosecution's exhibit No.

1 1861 for identification, the excerpts there-
2 from being marked prosecution's exhibit No.
3 1861A and received in evidence.)

4 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I will read the first
5 two paragraphs of this affidavit:

6 "Pte Lo Yan Cheung of my 3rd Field Volunteer
7 Army, was shot by Japanese because he was too ill to
8 work. He was shot by Lt. SASAKI, member of the (Yang
9 Butai) No. 9644 Kerevat Aerodrome. This occurred in
10 Kerevat 9 October 1943. He was shot by rifles.

11 "This man with his comrades was working
12 together in Kerevat Aerodrome - treated him like a
13 slave, lived in filthy places, bitten by mosquitoes
14 and became ill. No doctor attended him while he was
15 sick, besides no medicine was given to him, supply
16 insufficient food for him to eat - on account of this,
17 he could not work, so this Lt. SASAKI, officer in
18 charge of this party, take him into the bush and shot
19 him through the skull.
20

21 "I saw this happen."

22 Prosecution document No. 5407 is an affidavit
23 made by Lieutenant Tan Bai Ming of Central Chinese
24 Volunteer Army. I tender it for identification and
25 the marked excerpts in evidence.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

1 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
2 No. 5407 will receive exhibit No. 1862 for identifi-
3 cation only, and the marked excerpt therefrom will
4 receive exhibit No. 1862A.

5 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
6 No. 5407 was marked prosecution's exhibit
7 No. 1862 for identification, the marked
8 excerpts therefrom being marked prosecution's
9 exhibit No. 1862A and received in evidence.)

10 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The deponent states
11 that on the second of November, 1943, at Kakawat
12 Aerodrome the Japanese killed by shooting a Chinese
13 soldier who was too ill to work.

14 Prosecution document No. 5408 is an affidavit
15 by corporal Pang Nam Ting of the 88th Division. I
16 tender it for identification and the marked excerpts
17 in evidence.

18 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

19 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
20 No. 5408 will receive exhibit No. 1863 for identifica-
21 tion only, and the excerpts therefrom will receive
22 exhibit No. 1863A.

23 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
24 No. 5408 was marked prosecution's exhibit
25 No. 1863 for identification, the excerpts

1 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit
2 No. 1863A and received in evidence.)

3 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: Deponent states
4 that on the 26th of July, 1944, at Rabaul a Chinese
5 soldier was clubbed to death by the Japanese because
6 he was too ill to work.

7 Prosecution document No. 5409 is a record
8 of evidence of Mrs. Lee Yitsai Kunyang of Chinatown,
9 Rabaul. I tender this document for identification
10 and the marked excerpts in evidence.

11 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

12 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
13 No. 5409 will receive exhibit No. 1864 for identifica-
14 tion only, and the excerpt therefrom will have exhibit
15 No. 1864A.

16 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
17 No. 5409 was marked prosecution's exhibit
18 No. 1864 for identification, the excerpts
19 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit
20 No. 1864A and received in evidence.)

21 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The deponent is
22 fifty-nine years of age. In April, 1943, because of
23 having a radio set she was beaten by the Japanese
24 until she fainted. Her six sons were also beaten and
25 finally one was beheaded.

1 Prosecution's document No. 5217 is an affi-
2 davit made jointly by 1st Lieutenant James A. McMurria,
3 2nd Lieutenant Jose L. Holquin, and 2nd Lieutenant
4 Alphonse D. Quinones, all of the 5th United States
5 Air Force. I tender this document for identification
6 and the marked excerpts in evidence.

7 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

8 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
9 No. 5217 will receive exhibit No. 1865 for identifica-
10 tion only, and the marked excerpts therefrom will
11 receive exhibit No. 1865A.

12 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
13 No. 5217 was marked prosecution's exhibit
14 No. 1865 for identification, the excerpts
15 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit
16 No. 1865A and received in evidence.)

17 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I will read the
18 fourth paragraph of this affidavit:

19 "While at Rabaul we were quartered in a small
20 wood building where we slept on the floor. Conditions
21 were very crowded and at times it was impossible for
22 all of us to lie down. We received about a coffee
23 cup three-fourths full of rice and half a cup of
24 soup three times a day. Beating of prisoners was
25 common at the camp for the slightest infraction of the

1 rules and many times for no reason at all. These
2 beatings were sometimes rather severe and Japanese
3 often used bamboo clubs, bayonet cases, belts, their
4 fists, and ramrods from their rifles. They also
5 used rifle butts, and often when a prisoner was down
6 they would kick him in the testicles. Corporal WADA
7 was the worst offender in the beating of prisoners.
8 He was nicknamed 'the Bull.' We had no American medical
9 attention. At first there were 64 allied prisoners
10 at the camp. Forty of these were reported by the
11 Japanese as having been killed by bombing while being
12 transported to another camp. Twelve American prisoners
13 of war and five other American prisoners died in camp
14 from starvation, beri beri, dysentery, combined with
15 lack of medical care. There were only six allied
16 prisoners who were alive when the camp was liberated
17 on 7 September 1945."

18 Prosecution document No. 5438 is a statement
19 made by Captain John J. Murphy of Allied Intelligence
20 Bureau. I tender the document for identification
21 and the marked excerpts in evidence.

22 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

23 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
24 No. 5438 will receive exhibit No. 1866 for identifica-
25 tion only, and the excerpts therefrom will receive

1 exhibit No. 1866A.

2 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
3 No. 5438 was marked prosecution's exhibit
4 No. 1866 for identification, the excerpts
5 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit
6 No. 1866A and received in evidence.)

7 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I will read this
8 statement:

9 "Norman Vickers of the Royal New Zealand
10 Air Force, was with us as a prisoner of war off Tunnel
11 Hill Road, Rabaul.

12 "He stated that he was shot down in the
13 Bougainville-Shortlands area I believe.

14 "When he arrived at the prison camp in Rabaul
15 he had been cruelly ill-treated. He had been bound
16 by ropes to which fish hooks had been attached in such
17 a way that whenever he moved his head the fish hooks
18 would pierce his face.

19 "Vickers' health deteriorated and in July,
20 1944, he died in my presence as a result of malnutri-
21 tion and dysentery."

22 Prosecution document No. 5410 is an affidavit
23 made by Mauta Leonard, a native boy. I tender this
24 document for identification and the marked excerpts
25 in evidence.

1 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

2 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
3 No. 5410 will receive exhibit No. 1867 for identifica-
4 tion only; the marked excerpts therefrom will receive
5 exhibit No. 1867A.

6 (Whereupon, prosecution document
7 No. 5410 was marked prosecution's exhibit
8 No. 1867 for identification, the excerpts
9 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit
10 No. 1867A and received in evidence.)

11 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The deponent states
12 that at Tobora Airfield a Japanese struck a native
13 boy who retaliated by punching the Japanese in the
14 eye. The native boy and four other native boys were
15 tied up. The Japanese then struck them all on the
16 head with a mallet. Three were killed in this manner.
17 The whole five, including two who were still alive, were
18 then buried.

19 Prosecution document No. 5433 is a record of
20 an Australian Military Court in relation to trial of
21 Navy Workman KIKAWA, Haruo on two charges of murder.
22 I tender the document for identification and the marked
23 excerpts in evidence.
24

25 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document

1 No. 5433 will receive exhibit No. 1868 for identifica-
2 tion only, and the excerpts therefrom will receive
3 exhibit No. 1868A.

4 (Whereupon, prosecution document
5 No. 5433 was marked prosecution's exhibit
6 No. 1868 for identification, the excerpts
7 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit
8 No. 1868A and received in evidence.)

9 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: This refers to the
10 same happening as the previous exhibit. It fixes the
11 time of the happening as August, 1943.
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1 Prosecution document No. 5412 consists of
2 affidavits of Sweeper Giani, Pioneer Lungi Kobe, both
3 of the Indian Army. I tender this document for
4 identification, and the marked excerpts in evidence.

5 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

6 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
7 No. 5412 will receive exhibit No. 1869 for identifi-
8 cation only, and the marked excerpt therefrom will
9 receive exhibit No. 1869-A.

10 (Whereupon, the document above re-
11 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
12 No. 1869 for identification; and the excerpt
13 therefrom was marked prosecution's exhibit
14 No. 1869-A and received in evidence.)

15 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The deponents say
16 that in May 1944 an Indian named Fakira was beaten
17 by the Japanese and then hung.

18 Prosecution document No. 5414 is a record
19 of the evidence of Jem Qutubuddin of the 1st Battalion,
20 Hyderabad Infantry. I tender this document for iden-
21 tification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

22 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

23 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
24 No. 5414 will receive exhibit No. 1870 for identifi-
25 cation only. The marked excerpt therefrom will receive

1 exhibit No. 1870-A.

2 (Whereupon, the document above re-
3 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
4 No. 1870 for identification; and the excerpt
5 therefrom was marked prosecution's exhibit
6 No. 1870-A and received in evidence.)

7 LIEUT. COLONEL MORRANE: The deponent with
8 a party of 35 Indian was at Nishizakiyama in November
9 1944 as prisoners of war. They were starved by the
10 Japanese. Two sepoys were alleged by the Japanese
11 to have stolen rice. They were taken away and exe-
12 cuted by the Japanese without any trial.

13 Prosecution document No. 5413 is a statutory
14 declaration made by a native named Numa. I tender it
15 for identification and the marked excerpts in evi-
16 dence.

17 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

18 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
19 No. 5413 will receive exhibit No. 1871 for identifi-
20 cation only; and the excerpt therefrom will receive
21 exhibit No. 1871-A.

22 (Whereupon, the document above re-
23 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
24 No. 1871 for identification; and the excerpt
25 therefrom was marked prosecution's exhibit

1 No. 1871-A and received in evidence.)

2 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The declarant states
3 that between December 1944 and March 1945 at Nangagua
4 Japanese took a mosquito net and some calico from
5 three Indian prisoners of war. The Indians objected
6 to this, whereupon the Japanese had them beheaded.

7 Prosecution document No. 5411 is an affidavit
8 of Pioneer Parasuram of the Indian Army. I tender it
9 for identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

10 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

11 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
12 No. 5411 will receive exhibit No. 1872 for identifica-
13 tion only; the excerpt therefrom will receive exhibit
14 No. 1872-A.

15 (Whereupon, the document above re-
16 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
17 No. 1872 for identification; and the excerpt
18 therefrom was marked prosecution's exhibit
19 No. 1872-A and received in evidence.)

20 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The deponent states
21 that on 12 February 1945 an Indian, Bindhu Mistri,
22 became exhausted at his work and asked the Japanese
23 commander for permission to rest. The prisoner was
24 then beaten into unconsciousness by the Japanese
25

1 commander. The prisoner died two days later as a
2 result of this treatment.

3 Prosecution document No. 5416 is an affidavit
4 by Havildar Chandgi Ram of the Indian Army. I tender
5 the document for identification and the marked ex-
6 cerpts in evidence.

7 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

8 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
9 No. 5416 will receive exhibit No. 1873 for identifica-
10 tion only. The marked excerpt therefrom will receive
11 exhibit No. 1873-A.

12 (Whereupon, the document above re-
13 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
14 No. 1873 for identification; and the excerpt
15 therefrom was marked prosecution's exhibit
16 No. 1873-A and received in evidence.)

17 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I will read the
18 second and third paragraphs of this affidavit:

19 "On the 12th of November 1944 I was digging
20 a trench for Japanese truck in Totabil Area. About
21 1600 hours one single engined United States fighter
22 plane made a forced landing about 100 yards away from
23 where I was working. The Japanese belonging to Go
24 Butai Kendebo Camp rushed to the spot and got hold
25 of the pilot, aged about 19 years, who had come out of

1 the machine himself before the Japanese reached him.
2 General INAMORA also lived there in the Japanese Army
3 Headquarters.

4 "About half an hour from the time of forced
5 landing, Japanese Military Police, Kempeitai, beheaded
6 the Allied pilot. I saw this from behind a tree and
7 noticed Japanese cut his flesh from arms, legs, chest
8 and hips and carried the same to their quarters. I
9 was shocked at the scene and followed the Japanese
10 just to find out what they do to the flesh. They
11 cut the flesh to small pieces and fried it. About
12 1800 hours a Japanese high official (a Major-General)
13 addressed about 150 Japanese, mostly officers. At the
14 conclusion of the speech a piece of the fried flesh
15 was given to all present, who ate it on the spot."

16 That completes the evidence for the New Bri-
17 tain Section of this phase. I will now come to the
18 Solomon Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Naru
19 and Ocean Island sector. The synopsis is evidentiary
20 document No. 5446. I tender it in evidence.

21 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

22 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
23 No. 5446 will receive exhibit No. 1874.

24 (Whereupon, the document above re-
25 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit

1 No. 1874 and received in evidence.)

2 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: Prosecution document
3 No. 5447 is a record of the interrogation of Captain
4 WATANABE, Kaoru, and Major ITO, Taichi, both of 17
5 Army Military Police Unit. I tender it for identi-
6 fication and the marked excerpts in evidence.

7 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

8 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
9 No. 5447 will receive exhibit No. 1875 for identifi-
10 cation only; the excerpt therefrom will receive exhibit
11 No. 1875-A.

12 (Whereupon, the document above re-
13 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
14 No. 1875 for identification; and the excerpt
15 therefrom was marked prosecution's exhibit
16 No. 1875-A and received in evidence.)

17 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: In the course of the
18 interrogation it was admitted that two American airmen
19 who had come down in the sea between Taiof Island
20 and Porton in Bougainville were beheaded on orders of
21 Headquarters, 17 Army. This happened in December 1943.

22 Prosecution document No. 5452 is a Netherlands
23 Forces Intelligence Service report. I tender it for
24 identification and marked excerpts in evidence.

25 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

1 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
2 No. 5452 will receive exhibit No. 1876 for identifica-
3 tion only. The marked excerpt therefrom will receive
4 exhibit No. 1876-A.

5 (Whereupon, the document above re-
6 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
7 No. 1876 for identification; and the excerpt
8 therefrom was marked prosecution's exhibit
9 No. 1876-A and received in evidence.)

10 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: This report states
11 that nine Ambonese members of the Netherlands East
12 Indies Forces were executed by the Japanese at Bou-
13 gainville in 1944 for stealing food.

14 Prosecution document No. 5262 is an affidavit
15 of Cher Chee a Chinese civilian captured in Hong Kong.
16 I tender the document for identification and marked
17 excerpts in evidence.

18 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

19 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
20 No. 5262 will receive exhibit No. 1877 for identifica-
21 tion only, and the excerpt therefrom will receive exhib-
22 it No. 1877-A.

23 (Whereupon, the document above re-
24 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
25 No. 1877 for identification; and the excerpt

1 therefrom was marked prosecution's exhibit
2 No. 1877-A and received in evidence.)

3 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: I will read the
4 marked excerpts of this affidavit:

5 "I am a Chinese and was residing at Hong Kong
6 and was captured there by the Japanese in December 1941.
7 I was taken from Hong Kong to Canton and from there to
8 Saigon. From there I went to Batavia and then to
9 Sourabaya. From there I went to Singapore and then
10 to Rabaul and then to Tulagi. In November 1942 I was
11 brought to Buin area and remained there until the war
12 finished. I was a member of a labor party attached to
13 the TANAKA battalion. In April or May 1943 I was en-
14 gaged in road making. About that time one of the
15 Chinese became sick and was unable to work. I do not
16 know what his name was.

17 "Three or four of the guards took this man,
18 tied his thumbs together behind his back, and pulled
19 him up with a block and tackle attached to his thumbs
20 until he was off the ground. They left him like that
21 for twenty minutes. They then took him down and he
22 died within a few minutes. I saw all this myself.
23 About ten Chinese witnessed this incident. This took
24 place about one mile from Kahili, on the road. The
25 guards used to be changed each day, and the perpetrators

1 of this incident were guarding us for this day only.
2 The guards were private soldiers. I would not be able
3 to identify them again. They were members of the
4 TANAKA Battalion. Other Chinese took the body away
5 to bury it.

6 "Soon after this event another Chinese whose
7 name I do not know was sick with fever. Allied planes
8 came over Buin and this Chinese was sick and fright-
9 ened and made a noise. One of the guards went away and
10 came back with two or three other Japanese. These men
11 were private soldiers of the TANAKA Battalion. I
12 heard them order some Chinese to dig a hole. Some
13 Chinese went away and I heard them digging. When the
14 Chinese came back they told me that the Chinese who
15 was sick and had made a noise had been buried alive. I
16 did not actually witness this. The sick man was quar-
17 tered in a hut half a mile away, and most of what I
18 know of this incident is hearsay.

19 "Sometime in 1944 I was employed with other
20 Chinese in felling trees to make a bridge over a small
21 stream in a garden near the Mission Station at Muguai.
22 After we had chopped a tree down the bridge was built.
23 We told the guard that the tree was too heavy for two
24 men to carry. The guard wrote the order in Chinese and
25 we replied verbally in Chinese. The guard belonged to

1 a unit the number of which was 4801. They were guard-
2 ing No. 76 Hospital. Three of the guard's struck me in
3 the face with their open hand for about five minutes.
4 They knocked twelve teeth out. They were all good
5 strong teeth. There was only the other Chinese present.
6 They then struck Chang Kow Ye, the other Chinaman, in
7 the same way but not so severely."
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 2 ing No. 76 Hospital. Three of the guard's struck me in
 3 the face with their open hand for about five minutes.
 4 They knocked twelve teeth out. They were all good
 5 strong teeth. There was only the other Chinese present.
 6 They then struck Chang Kow Ye, the other Chinaman, in
 7 the same way but not so severely."

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1 "About April or May, 1943, near Kahili a
2 Chinese living in the same hut as we had been sick for
3 four or five days and couldn't work. One of the Japanese
4 guards told him that he was all right and was only
5 trying to get out of work. The sick man was lying
6 down and the guard poured a quantity of water down
7 his throat until his stomach was swelled up. After
8 this the guard brought two more Japanese and they
9 placed a board across the sick man's stomach while
10 he was lying on the ground and one guard sat on each
11 end of the board. The pressure made the water come
12 back out of the man's mouth. A quantity of water came
13 out of his mouth and a few minutes later he died. I
14 do not know the name of this Chinese. The guards were
15 privates of the TANAKA Battalion. I do not know the
16 names of the Japanese but I could recognise the
17 guard who poured water. Four Chinese carried the
18 body away for burial."
19

20 Down at the bottom:

21 "In May 1943, near Buin I saw a white man
22 dressed in overalls like a Pilot would wear. He was
23 a young man. The Japanese tied his hands behind his
24 back, and made him sit on the ground. They put a
25 drum of boiling water beside him. About nine of them
then filed past him and each one emptied a tin of

1 boiling water over him. The man screamed with pain.
2 I saw him fall flat on the ground and lie still and
3 he stopped screaming. He appeared to me to be dead.
4 The Japanese were soldiers not officers. The white
5 man was tall, of medium build, clean-shaven and fair.
6 The overalls were khaki. I was the only Chinese who
7 witnessed this.

8 "There are Chinese in this Compound who can
9 give evidence of about 300 white men who were either
10 killed by the Japanese or died while they were held
11 as prisoners on Shortlands Islands."

12 Prosecution document No. 5263 is record of
13 interrogation of Kaneshiro Fukukan a Formosan. I
14 tender this document for identification and marked
15 excerpts in evidence.

16 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

17 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document
18 No. 5263 will receive exhibit No. 1878 for identifica-
19 tion only and the marked excerpt therefrom will receive
20 exhibit No. 1878-A.

21 (Whereupon, the document above
22 referred to was marked prosecution's ex-
23 hibit No. 1878 for identification; the
24 marked excerpts therefrom being marked
25 prosecution's exhibit No. 1878-A and

received in evidence.)

LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The deponent said that in December, 1942, or January, 1943, 600 white prisoners of war landed on Ballah Island. He was told that one was beheaded by a Japanese GZAKI on the night they landed. On night of 30 June, 1943, Ballah Island was shelled. The Japs were afraid of an allied landing and killed by bayonets or swords the surviving prisoners.

Prosecution document No. 5425 is an affidavit by Lt. Commander Osaka Toshiziko of 18th Naval Construction Battalion. I tender it in evidence.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document No. 5425 will receive exhibit No. 1879 for identification only and the excerpt therefrom will receive exhibit No. 1879-A.

(Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1879 for identification; the marked excerpts therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1879-A and received in evidence.)

LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The deponent says that towards the end of 1942, 527 white POWs were

1 brought to Ballah Island. They were to be used as
2 labour for the construction of an aerodrome. He says,
3 "On watching the POWs as they were disembarking from
4 the transport although there were some who were
5 extremely 'peppy' the majority of them were so weak
6 that they could not walk by themselves and were only
7 barely able to do so with the help of their comrades."
8 On the night the prisoners landed one was alleged to
9 have attempted to escape. Upon recapture he was executed
10 on instructions of deponent. Prisoners died rapidly
11 owing to disease. At one stage three deaths were
12 occurring daily. A large number of prisoners were
13 killed by allied bombing.

14 A defense plan of the island was prepared.
15 Under this prisoners of war were to be killed if an
16 allied landing was made on the island. In April,
17 1943, news was received of the approach of allied
18 ships. The surviving prisoners, about 90, were then
19 bayoneted to death by the Japanese in accordance
20 with plan.

21 I refer the Tribunal to prosecution document
22 No. 469-A which is in evidence as exhibit No. 1850-A.

23 I propose to read paragraph 8 of that docu-
24 ment which was put in evidence today:

25 "a. While B-363 was at Khandok, he saw the

1 following committed on a healthy, unwounded African
2 prisoner of war:

3 "The man was tied to a tree outside the
4 Hikari Kikan Office. A Japanese doctor and four
5 Japanese medical students stood around him. They first
6 removed the finger nails, then cutting open his chest
7 removed his heart, on which the doctor gave a practical
8 demonstration.'

9 "(C&DIC Information Section Report No. 40,
10 page 3).

11 "b. Extract from diary, apparently belonging
12 to an officer, unit unknown. Vivisection took place
13 in Kokumbona Area of Guadalcanal.

14 "24 September, 1942 - Because two prisoners
15 escaped, each unit was notified and we searched until
16 it finally became daylight.

17 "26 September - Discovered and captured the
18 two prisoners who escaped last night in the jungle,
19 and let the Guard Company guard them. To prevent their
20 escaping a second time, pistols were fired at their
21 feet, but it was difficult to hit them. The two prisoners
22 were dissected while still alive by Medical Officer
23 YAMAJI and their livers were taken out, and for the
24 first time I saw the internal organs of a human being.
25 It was very informative.'

1 "(SCPAC Translation; Serial No. 01497,
2 Item 614, pages 1-7.)"

3 Prosecution document No. 5398, contains the
4 proceedings of an inquest held at Tarawa in October,
5 1944. I tender the proceedings for identification
6 and the marked excerpts in evidence.

7 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

8 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document
9 No. 5398 will receive exhibit No. 1880 for identifica-
10 tion only. The excerpt therefrom will receive exhibit
11 No. 1880-A.

12 (Whereupon, the document above
13 referred to was marked prosecution's ex-
14 hibit No. 1880 for identification; the
15 marked excerpts therefrom being marked
16 prosecution's exhibit No. 1880-A and
17 received in evidence.)

18 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The coroner found
19 that twenty-two prisoners were killed by the Japanese
20 at Belio, Tarawa on or about 15th October, 1942. At
21 about that time American planes had bombed Japanese
22 shipping at the island. After this had happened the
23 Japanese beheaded the prisoners eighteen of whom were
24 coast watchers in the service of the New Zealand
25 Government.

1 I propose to read the evidence from Frank
2 Highland and F. Mikaere on pages six to nine of the
3 English version:

4 "Frank Highland, of Tarawa deposes on oath
5 as follows:-

6 "My wife and myself were on Betio for three
7 days, a week or two weeks before Betio was shelled for
8 the first time by a U.S. ship (or sub) on October 15,
9 1942. I saw Reverend Sudd, one trader, McArthur by
10 name, two New Zealanders in uniform (shorts and drill
11 jackets with buttons) two New Zealanders in civilian
12 clothes. Each one had his hands tied behind his back
13 by several feet of rope, the other end was attached
14 to coconut trees. This was in Burns Philips area.
15 The hands of one soldier were swollen. A Jap went to
16 him and said, 'Do you want to be untied a little?'
17 The New Zealander said 'No, you tied it tight, you
18 can leave it on as it is.' The same Jap went to
19 McArthur and asked the same question. McArthur said,
20 'Yes, it is too tight.' I and my wife saw them feed
21 a tin of food and a handful of rice. Their hands were
22 untied for this, a guard being with each man. My
23 wife and I were about two fathoms away at the time.
24 The same evening it rained. The men slept on the grass
25 under the trees.

1 "The third morning after that we saw them
2 still tied up. My wife and I were not allowed to go
3 near them. Midday that day we saw them locked up in
4 the lunatic asylum. Their hands were not tied. We
5 saw Mr. Cleary, Mr. Morgan and Capt. Handley with them.
6 Mr. Cleary wrote me a letter, tied it to a stone and
7 threw it outside the fence. The letter begged me
8 to help them with sugar if I had any or if not,
9 native molasses so after I read that letter the Jap
10 saw me and rushed at me. He tried to hit me with a
11 big stick. I just walked away. I put a match to the
12 letter after that. The same afternoon, I left Betio
13 and came over to Eita. I stayed here for a few days
14 then my wife and I took back to them some sugar the
15 Japs had given my boy and two bottles of molasses. I
16 threw the sugar over the fence. Mr. Morgan made signs
17 to me to send a girl we had with us to go and talk
18 to the guard at the gate of the enclosure. When the
19 guard was busy with the girl I climbed up the fence.
20 Mr. Cleary climbed up inside and I gave him the two
21 bottles of molasses. Reverend Sudd saw this and got
22 a tin of biscuits and threw it over the fence to some
23 young boys with me and told them to keep it. The guard
24 saw this and chased us away. We left Betio then.

25 "Three days after the ship shelled Betio,

1 I heard the news that they the European prisoners
2 had been killed and went down with some native boys.
3 I asked the natives working there where they were
4 killed. They took me two hundred yards back of the
5 west side of the lunatic asylum fence. There were
6 many Japs around so next morning at nine, I went with
7 Constable Takaua and saw where the bodies were burned
8 in a Babai pit. Takaua watched and I went in the pit
9 and lifted up coconut branches and corrugated iron.
10 The bodies were all partly burnt. I lifted one body
11 with just an arm burnt and showed it to Takaua. There
12 were no heads on the bodies. I saw another heap in
13 the pit and under the iron were the skulls. When I
14 saw this I dropped the tin. I then kept watch
15 while Takaua looked. That is all I have to say.

16 "Q When you saw the bodies, did you attempt
17 to count them?

18 "A No. They were covered with corrugated
19 iron and coconut leaves on top of it."

20 * * *

21 "Mikaere of Tarawa, Gilbert and Ellice
22 Islands Colony, deposes on oath as follows:-

23 "When the first United States aeroplanes
24 came to Betio, it was at about 2 o'clock in the after-
25 noon. Two United States aeroplanes bombed Japanese

1 ships in the port. All the native labourers ran on
2 to the reef. When the two aeroplanes went away, the
3 natives returned to the place where the British
4 Government station used to be. I was with the Bishop
5 in his house. One of the Japanese went to the natives
6 and told them that one of the Europeans had escaped
7 from the Lunatic Asylum enclosure. All the natives
8 were sent to the building which was the office of the
9 District Officer. After that they were sent back to
10 their camp. because the Japanese said that the European
11 had been caught.

12 "Q Did you remain with the Bishop or did
13 you go to the office of the District Officer?

14 "A I went with the other natives to the
15 office of the District Officer.

16 "Q Did the Japanese say who the European
17 was who had escaped?

18 "A No. The natives all went to their camp
19 and I went to the Bishop's house. Then one Japanese
20 came to us and showed his sword to us. That sword
21 was covered with blood. He said that he had killed
22 the Europeans with his sword.

23 "Q Did you know who that Japanese was?

24 "A I do not know, but perhaps some of the
25 natives might know. He was not a soldier, he used to

1 sit all the time in the office.

2 "Q When he came to the Bishop's house
3 to show his sword, from what direction did he come?

4 "A He came from the direction of the old
5 native village. He left us and went to the former
6 British Government Station. Shortly after 5 p.m.
7 I went to cut toddy beside the Lunatic Asylum. I
8 heard a lot of noise and saw a lot of Japanese inside
9 the Lunatic Asylum enclosure. I wanted to see what
10 was happening so I went to the house which was formerly
11 used by the natives looking after the lunatics. When
12 I reached the house I saw the Europeans sitting in
13 a line inside the enclosures. While I lay in that
14 house, the Europeans being already lined up, I saw
15 one of the Europeans, it might have been Captain
16 Handley, pulled out from the house by the Japanese
17 and placed in front of the Europeans.

18 "Q Was he alive?

19 "A He was dead. When he was placed in
20 front of the Europeans, he was lying down, covered
21 with blood. Then one Japanese started to kill the
22 Europeans. He cut off the head of the first European,
23 then the second, then the third, then I did not see
24 any more because I fainted. When I came to, I saw
25 the Japanese carrying the dead bodies to two pits on
the West side of the Lunatic enclosure. I could not

1 see how many bodies there were. When I was lying in
2 the house, a Japanese coolie ran past and fell down
3 close beside, with a tin full of European clothes.
4 He put the tin down in the house, and went back to
5 help to carry the corpses. I took the tin of clothes
6 and went back to the Bishop's house. I informed the
7 Bishop about the death of the Europeans. The clothes
8 were taken from me by other natives, except for one
9 pair of shorts and one shirt.

10 "Q Can you tell the date on which that
11 happened?

12 "A I do not remember."

13 I don't propose to read any further than
14 that, your Honor. That covers the incident.

15 Prosecution document No. 5248 is affidavit
16 of Mr. Taua, a civilian. I tender it for identifica-
17 tion and marked excerpts in evidence.

18 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

19 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document
20 No. 5248 will receive exhibit No. 1881 for identifica-
21 tion only. The marked excerpt therefrom will receive
22 exhibit No. 1881-A.

23
24 (Whereupon, the document above
25 referred to was marked prosecution's ex-
hibit No. 1881 for identification; the

1 marked excerpts therefrom being marked
2 prosecution's exhibit 1881-A and received
3 in evidence.)

4 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The deponent says
5 that on the night of the first Allied bombing of
6 Nauru five white prisoners, including Colonel
7 Chalmers were beheaded by the Japanese.
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1 Prosecution document No. 5252 is a statement
2 by Lee Chong Wong, a Chinese. I tender it for identi-
3 fication and the marked excerpts in evidence.

4 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

5 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document
6 No. 5252 will receive exhibit No. 1882 for identifi-
7 cation only, and the excerpts therefrom will receive
8 exhibit No. 1882-A.

9 (Whereupon, the document above re-
10 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
11 No. 1882 for identification; the excerpts
12 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit
13 No. 1882-A and received in evidence.)

14 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: The deponent was
15 house boy to Colonel Chalmers. An American bombing
16 raid took place on 25th March, 1943. Deponent never
17 saw Colonel Chalmers or other European prisoners after
18 this. He noticed that there was blood on the floor of
19 the house where the Europeans had lived.

20 Prosecution document No. 5246 is a record of
21 interrogation of David Murdock, a Gilbertese. I tender
22 it for identification and the marked excerpts in
23 evidence.

24 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

25 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document

1 No. 5246 will receive exhibit No. 1883 for identifi-
2 cation only, and the excerpts therefrom will receive
3 exhibit No. 1883-A.

4 (Whereupon, the document above re-
5 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
6 No. 1883 for identification, the excerpts
7 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit
8 No. 1883-A and received in evidence.)

9 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: Murdock was on Ocean
10 Island up to July 1943. There were six Europeans on
11 the island. They were beaten and starved by the
12 Japanese. Two of the Europeans had died by July 1943.
13 The Japs beheaded three natives for stealing early in
14 1943. Later the same year the Japanese erected an
15 electric wire around Ooma Point. Three natives were
16 told to race to the wire. As the natives touched the
17 wire they were killed by electrocution.

18 Prosecution document No. 5245 is a record of
19 the interrogation of KABUNARE, a native of Nikunau
20 Island. I tender it for identification and the marked
21 excerpts in evidence.

22 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

23 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document
24 No. 5245 will receive exhibit No. 1884 for identifi-
25 cation only, and the excerpts therefrom exhibit

1 No. 1884-A.

2 (Whereupon, the document above re-
3 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
4 No. 1884 for identification, the excerpts
5 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit
6 No. 1884-A and received in evidence.)

7 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: KABUNARE states that
8 all Europeans on Ocean Island died or were killed.
9 There were about 100 natives on the island when the
10 war ended. The Japanese formed them into sections
11 and marched them away. The hands of the natives of
12 KABUNARE's section were tied. They were lined up
13 on the edge of a cliff and the Japs opened fire.
14 KABUNARE recovered consciousness in the sea. There
15 were a lot of dead bodies around him. He hid in a
16 cave. Later the Japanese towed the dead bodies out
17 to sea. KABANURE remained hidden until 2nd. December
18 1945, when he first learnt that the Allies were in
19 occupation of the island.

20
21 Prosecution document No. 5247 is a record of
22 interrogation of Lieutenant SAKATA, Jiro, of 67 Garrison
23 Regiment. I tender it for identification and the marked
24 excerpts in evidence.

25 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document

1 No. 5247 will receive exhibit No. 1885 for identifi-
2 cation only, and the excerpts therefrom exhibit No.
3 1885-A.

4 (Whereupon, the document above re-
5 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
6 No. 1885 for identification, the excerpts
7 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit
8 No. 1885-A and received in evidence.)

9 LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: SAKATA says that in
10 October 1944 the natives on the island, about 100,
11 were rounded up and killed by the Japanese.

12 Prosecution document No. 5427 is a statement
13 by Chief Petty Officer ARAI, Kakuzo. I tender it for
14 identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

15 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

16 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document
17 No. 5427 will receive exhibit No. 1886 for identifi-
18 cation only, and the excerpts therefrom exhibit
19 No. 1886-A.
20

21 (Whereupon, the document above re-
22 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
23 No. 1886 for identification, and the excerpts
24 therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit
25 No. 1886-A and received in evidence.

LIEUT. COLONEL MORNANE: ARAI gives an account

1 of the killing of eight natives on Ocean Island on
2 20th August.

3 That completes the evidence relating to this
4 section of the phase.

5 Commander C. T. Cole of the United States
6 Navy will continue with the presentation of the case
7 for the prosecution.

8 THE PRESIDENT: It is hardly worth while
9 opening up a new phase this afternoon. We will ad-
10 journ until half past nine to-morrow morning.

11 (Whereupon, at 1555, an adjournment
12 was taken until Friday, 3 January 1947, at 0930.)
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